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# DIGEST OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

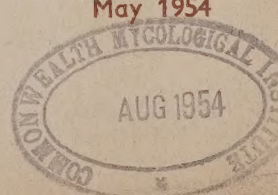
Supplement I



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, Italy

May 1954





DIGEST  
OF  
PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

- FIRST SUPPLEMENT -

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## FOREWORD

In advancing the objectives of the International Plant Protection Convention of 1951, a new edition of the Digest of Plant Quarantine Regulations, covering forty countries and territories, was issued in 1952 as FAO Agricultural Development Paper No. 23. In addition to providing a medium for circulating information on legislative measures governing the imports of plants and plant products, it was considered that a better mutual understanding among Governments on such action would stimulate the improvement of existing plant quarantine restrictions and would lead to fuller international cooperation in the field of plant protection.

The present Supplement contains summaries of plant quarantine legislation of thirty-eight countries and territories which were not covered by the Digest. It is planned that further supplements will be issued to cover additional countries and territories whenever information from such sources becomes available.

Information on the most recent impositions, withdrawals or amendments of plant quarantine legislation is published from time to time in the FAO Plant Protection Bulletin which is to be read together with the Digest and Supplements. An index to countries included in the Digest and in the FAO Plant Protection Bulletin up to Vol. II, No. 6, is appended to the present volume.

FAO wishes to express its gratitude to Member Governments which have supplied the information needed for this publication.



The information included in this publication, is based upon official documents submitted to FAO by the respective governments. While it is believed that it represents a true and accurate resumé of the legislation in force as contained in these documents, it is clearly impossible for FAO to assume responsibility for the statements in this publication and, in any circumstance where legal questions are involved, it is imperative that the official documents of the country concerned be consulted.

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## ANTIGUA

(Leeward Islands, British West Indies)

### LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 11 August 1941.

Plant Protection Regulations, 28 June 1951.

Plant Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 24 June 1952.

### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Banana fruit, from all countries and places except U.S.A., Guadeloupe, the Colony of Dominica and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony.

2. Fruit and plants of the citrus family and parts thereof, from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, U.S.A., and Australia (except Tasmania).

3. Other fruits (excluding plantains, nuts and dried, canned, candied or other processed fruits), from Australia (except Tasmania), the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies and U.S.A.

4. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes, and canned or processed vegetables), from Australia (except Tasmania), the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies and U.S.A.

5. Pimento and bay tree (Pimenta acris), from Jamaica.

6. Cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, cake and meal and other cotton seed products, seed cotton, cotton lint and any part of the cotton plant and any other malvaceous plant and any part thereof, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti and Dominican Republic.

7. Fertilizers and stock feeds containing cotton seed meal, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

8. Pillows and bedding material containing seed cotton, cotton lint or any part of the cotton plant, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

9. Agricultural produce in bags, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.



10. Second-hand empty bags and bailing material, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

11. Packages, containers and coverings which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 6, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

12. Personal baggage and effects which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 6, from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

13. Personal baggage and effects which have been in contact with other baggage, cargo, produce or articles infected with the cotton boll weevil (Anthonomous grandis), from all countries and places.

14. Articles which have formed part of the cargo of a ship another part of the cargo of which has been found to be infected with the cotton boll weevil, from all countries and places.

15. Soil, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned here, and U.S.A.

16. Plants and parts of plants of Maga (Thespesia grandiflora), from all countries and places.

17. Sunflower seed, from all countries in South America.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. License required. The following material may be imported into Antigua only under a license granted by the Agricultural Superintendent and subject to other requirements or conditions wherever specified.

a. Sugar cane seedlings, plants and all parts thereof, from all countries and places.

b. Living material of plants of Gramineae (grasses), excluding seeds, from all countries and places.

c. Banana plants and parts thereof, from all countries and places.

d. Cotton seed, cotton lint, seed cotton and all packages, coverings, containers, bags and other articles which have contained such cotton materials, from all countries and places other than Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti and Dominican Republic. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.



- e. Sprouted coconuts, from Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, Cuba, Jamaica, and all parts of Central and South America.
- f. Plants and parts of plants of the citrus family, from all countries and places other than Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, U.S.A., and Australia (except Tasmania).
- g. Fruit and parts thereof of the citrus family, from all countries and places other than Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, U.S.A., British Virgin Islands, and Australia (except Tasmania).
- h. Soil and plants growing in soil, from all countries and places. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.
- i. Animal manure, from all countries and places.
- j. Vegetable and flower seeds, from all countries and places. Subject to being accompanied by a plant sanitation certificate from a responsible authority in the exporting country.
- k. Agricultural produce in bags, from Dominican Republic. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.

2. Certificate of origin required. The following plant material may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of origin from a responsible authority, stating that such material was not grown in a country or place whence its importation is prohibited.

- a. Fruits other than banana and citrus fruit (excluding plantains, nuts and dried, canned, candied or other processed fruits), from the British Isles, Canada British West Indies, the State of Tasmania of Australia, and U.S.A.
- b. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes and canned or preserved vegetables), from the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, the State of Tasmania of Australia, and U.S.A.

BARBADOS

(British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Trade Act, Sections 45 and 46, 29 August 1910.  
Plant Pest and Disease (Importation) Act, 22 October 1932,  
as amended.  
Order of 17 September 1931.  
Fresh Fruit Importation (Amendment) Order, 19 May 1949.  
Classification of Planting Material Order, 4 March 1941.  
Classification of Planting Material (Amendment) Order,  
11 February 1950.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Fresh fruit from the following countries in which the Mediterranean fruit fly is known to exist. (1931).

Argentina	Hawaii
Australia (excepting Victoria and Tasmania)	Italy (including Sicily)
Azores	Jamaica
Bermuda	Madeira
Brazil	New Zealand
France	Spain
	Union of South Africa

2. Planting materials listed below:

- a. Sugar cane cuttings or any living portions of the sugar cane plant. (1941)
- b. Plants and parts thereof of Gramineae, excepting seed, (1941)
- c. Banana stools. (1941)
- d. Sunflower seeds from South America. (1950)



## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Cotton seed. A written permit specifying conditions of importation should first be obtained from the Director of Agriculture. The seed should have been fumigated or treated to the satisfaction of the Director.

2. Plant materials other than those specifically prohibited or restricted. A written permit should be first obtained from the Director of Agriculture who, at his discretion, may subject the material to any of the following conditions: (i) a phytosanitary certificate from a responsible authority in the exporting country to accompany the material; (ii) inspection before importation; and (iii) disinfection or fumigation before landing.

3. Fresh fruit from Victoria or Tasmania of Australia. The consignments should be accompanied by a certificate issued by a duly authorized officer of the state of origin to the effect that the fruit was examined before shipment and was found to be free from the Mediterranean fruit fly.

4. Soil, covering, wrapping, or other material in which a plant has been grown. A written permission of the Director of Agriculture shall be required.

5. Living specimens of insects. A written permission of the Director of Agriculture is required.

6. Cotton seed, seed cotton or lint in transit. Such material not consigned to Barbados may not be landed unless it is disinfected or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture.

BERMUDA

LEGISLATION

By laws of 7 March 1939, as amended 20 June 1941 and  
10 January 1947.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Musa spp. (Bananas, plantains, etc.): All parts including the fruit.
2. Ipomoea spp. (sweet potatoes, morning glory, sweet potato vines): Plants and tubers from all countries.
3. Irish potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Long Island (New York, U.S.A.), St. Pierre and Miquelon.
4. Carrots in their raw or untreated state.
5. Maize or Indian corn, broom corn and other sorghums: All parts except the loose grain.
6. Lilium spp. (lilies): all parts except flower and seed.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Narcissus spp. (daffodils, jonquils, etc.): All parts except the flowers, must be accompanied by special permit previously obtained from the Director of Agriculture or Plant Pathologist. The permit shall be granted only if he is satisfied that precautions will be taken to prevent the introduction of bulb flies and nematodes.
2. Earth or soil and plants growing in soil: A special permit must be obtained previously and this shall only be granted in respect of certain types of plants which cannot be imported free of soil and cannot be obtained in Bermuda in the desired quantity.
3. All plants, fresh unfrozen vegetables, and commercial shipments of cut flowers, from the United States during 1 June - 30 September: They must meet the requirements of the Federal and State Quarantine No. 48 with respect to Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) and are accompanied by certificates to this effect issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In the case of cut flowers and fresh unfrozen vegetables,



the consignee shall notify the Director of Agriculture or Plant Pathologist as early as practicable of the landing thereof and they shall not be removed from the dock or warehouse without permission.

4. Plants imported by aircraft: Plants of all kinds, including fresh unfrozen vegetables and cut flowers, to be imported by aircraft must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director of Agriculture or Plant Pathologist.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import permit required. Any plant or part thereof, except cut flowers, vegetables for consumption, or true seed, may not be imported unless the permission in writing has been given by the Director of Agriculture or Plant Pathologist.

Treatment. Any plant or part of a plant, or any fresh vegetables or cut flowers imported into Bermuda may be destroyed, fumigated or otherwise treated for the control of diseases or pests.

BRITISH GUIANA

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 31 January 1942.  
Order in Council No. 551, 2 April 1936.  
Order in Council No. 552, 2 April 1936.  
Order in Council No. 646, 9 November 1937.  
Order in Council No. 422, 17 August 1938.  
Order in Council No. 247, 14 August 1939.  
Importation of Fruits and Vegetables Regulations,  
23 April 1948.  
Plant Protection (Cotton Pests) Regulations,  
12 January 1953.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Broom corn from all countries other than Canada and the United States, on account of the corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis). (Order No. 247).
2. Earth or soil, including leaf mould, or wrappings, cases, packages or other coverings which contain or have contained earth or soil, or any article or material of whatever kind packed with earth or soil. Importation made by the Director of Agriculture for scientific purposes is excepted. (Order No. 551).
3. Plants of grasses of any kind, except those imported by the Director of Agriculture for scientific purposes. (Order No. 551).
4. Raw coffee from all countries on the continent of South America and also from other countries. Provided that the Director of Agriculture may authorize importation of any particular consignment, if he is satisfied that it is the produce of a country in which the coffee berry borer (Stephanoderes hampei) is unknown. (Order No. 646).
5. Sugar cane plants and parts thereof, except those imported by the Director of Agriculture for scientific purposes. (Order No. 551).

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Banana and plantain suckers. Importation shall require the written authorization of the Director of Agriculture. (Order No. 551).



2. Broom corn from Canada and the United States. Importation will be permitted only on the production of a fumigation certificate issued by an authority approved by the Director of Agriculture. (Order No. 247).

3. Cotton lint, cotton linters, cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake. Importation shall require a permit issued by the Director of Agriculture, who may determine the countries or places from which these materials may be imported. The Director may also impose such conditions with regard to the manner and means of shipment and to the necessary measures to be taken, and may require, and define the term of, a certificate of fumigation issued by the plant inspection service of the exporting country. This restriction shall not apply to manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool or other processed cotton, or cotton lint or linters contained in factory-made mattresses or other manufactured articles. (Regulations, 1953).

4. Fruits and vegetables. Fruits (excluding nuts, or dried, canned, candied or other processed fruits) and vegetables (excluding plantains, Irish potatoes, onions, canned or preserved vegetables) may be imported if the following have been produced to the Comptroller of Customs: (i) a certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture showing that they are not likely to cause infection inimical to plants; and (ii) a certificate signed by a recognized authority in the country of origin indicating freedom from pest or disease. These restrictions shall not apply to: (i) any fruit or vegetable imported from the British Islands, Eire, Canada, the United States or the British West Indies (excluding Bermuda and the Bahamas); and (ii) pineapples, citrus fruits, yams, sweet potatoes, or tannias imported from Netherlands Guiana. (Regulations, 1948).

5. Rice seed (padi). Importation shall require the written permission of the Director of Agriculture. (Order No. 422).

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inspection and certificates required. All living plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or other plant parts intended for propagation shall be examined on arrival by an inspector, who may demand production of a certificate of examination provided by an authorized inspector from the exporting country. Such plants or plant parts shall be permitted entry only after a certificate in the prescribed form has been issued by the inspector. (Order No. 552).

BRITISH HONDURAS

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 29 August 1941.  
Plant Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 17 November 1942.  
Plants, Fruits and Vegetables (Importation) Regulations,  
8 January 1947.  
Plants, Fruits and Vegetables (Importation) (Amendment)  
Regulations, 15 June 1949.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Citrus plants of all species.
2. Coconut plants.
3. Fruits and vegetables except those indicated under "Imports restricted" and "Imports unrestricted".
4. Banana plants or any plants of Musa spp.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Fruits and vegetables from Jamaica. Importation is permitted if a certificate of introduction is granted by the Director of Agriculture after inspection. Disinfection, when considered necessary, will be required.

2. Fruits from Tasmania and Victoria, Australia. Entry is permitted, if the fruits are certified, in such manner as the Director of Agriculture may consider satisfactory, as being pest free.

3. Vegetables from Guatemala, Honduras or Salvador, including beet, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, cauliflower, lettuce, radish, turnip, and any other vegetables as may be permitted by the Director of Agriculture by orders published in the Gazette. Importation is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) that entry takes place at such ports or places as may be authorized by the Director of Agriculture by orders, and also that such vegetables are solely for consumption as food.

(ii) that proof of the origin of such vegetables is furnished to the Director of Agriculture either by production of a certificate of origin or in any other manner to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture.

(iii) that a certificate of introduction is granted after inspection by the Director of Agriculture, who may attach thereto such conditions as to disinfection as deemed necessary.

4. Earth, soil or dung, or any living plants not specified in the Regulations, or any package used in connection with any such living plant. A certificate of introduction, granted by the Director of Agriculture after inspection, is required for such importations. The certificate may prescribe such conditions as to disinfection as deemed necessary.

#### IMPORTS UNRESTRICTED

1. Plants, fruits and vegetables imported by the Director of Agriculture.

2. Fruits and vegetables imported direct from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, and the United States.

3. Nuts.

4. Dried, Canned, Candied or other processed fruit.

5. Irish potatoes.

6. Dried beans, peas and cereal grains.

7. Canned and processed vegetables.

8. Vegetable seeds other than tomato seeds.



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Agriculture and Livestock Regulation, 1935.  
Agriculture and Livestock (Amendment) Regulation, 30 July 1952.  
Proclamation of 14 August 1935.  
Proclamation No. 8, 1938.  
Fumigation Rules, 14 August 1935, as amended 19 December 1936.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Psidium guajava (guava).
2. Clidemia hirta (sun bush).
3. Lantana spp.
4. Solanum torvum (prickley solanum)
5. Sorghum halepense (Johnson grass).
6. Pennisetum purpureum (elephant grass)
7. Stachytarpheta spp. (blue rat-tail).
8. Aegle marmelos (Bael fruit).
9. Miscanthus sinensis (-Eulalia japonica).
10. Opuntia spp.
11. Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth).
12. Fresh cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower produced in New Zealand.
13. Earth, soil, sand, ashes or other similar substances liable to contain pests, diseases or weed seeds.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Plants from scheduled countries. All plants from countries or places proclaimed as scheduled countries may not be imported except under a permit issued by the Resident Commissioner and in accordance with such conditions indicated in the permit. The scheduled countries include:

Philippine Islands  
Mandat Territory of New Guinea  
Eastern and Western Samoa  
Uea or Wallis Island and adjacent islets  
Horne Islands (Fortuna and Alofa)  
Kingdom of Tonga

2. Grass seed, etc. Grass seed other than cereals, and hay, straw, chaff and any plant matter capable of carrying the cattle tick (Boophilus australis), imported from or produced in Australia, shall be accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the plant matter concerned has been grown in an area free from the cattle tick and has had no contact subsequently with a tick-infested area.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import permit and certificate required. Any plants imported by any means shall require a written permission from an inspector and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or any other authorized Department in the country of origin in a form approved by the Resident Commissioner certifying that the plants are free from pests and diseases. Provided that in case of plants or parts of plants intended for propagation or planting or required for approved experiment, the required certificate may be exempted if the Resident Commissioner is satisfied that such plants are free from any prohibited material and not otherwise prohibited.

The above restrictions shall not apply to:

- (a) Fresh fruit and vegetables (except cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower) produced in New Zealand.
- (b) Fresh vegetables produced in Australia.
- (c) Fresh fruit produced in Australia, except pawpaws, citrus fruit, all species of Eugenia, mangoes, granadillas, apricots, cherries, peaches, almonds, and avocado pears.
- (d) Garden seeds in packets not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, when accompanied by a certificate signed by the exporter stating that the seeds are correctly named and described on the packet and are clean and free from disease, pests and other seeds.

Inspection and treatment. Any plants imported, and containers and wrappings accompanying them, may be inspected on arrival and shall be subject to treatment or destruction.

Ports of entry. Plants may be imported only through Tulagi or any other port approved by the Resident Commissioner.

Control of vessels and goods from infested countries. Any vessel which has called at any scheduled country within 20 days preceding arrival in Solomon Islands is subject to the control and treatment specified in the Regulation of 1935. No plants which have been loaded in any scheduled country shall be discharged in Solomon Islands unless accompanied by a certificate in prescribed form, showing that they have been fumigated or otherwise treated in accordance with the provisions of the Fumigation Rules of 1935.



BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

(Leeward Islands, British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 30 October 1941.

Proclamation of 22 December 1938.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Banana fruit, from all countries and places except U.S.A. and the other islands of the Leeward Island Colony.

2. Other fruits (excluding plantains, nuts, fruits of the citrus family, and dried, canned, or preserved fruits), from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British West Indies, British Isles, Canada and U.S.A.

3. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes, and canned or preserved vegetables), from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies, and U.S.A.

4. Pimento and the bay tree (Pimenta acris), from Jamaica.

5. Cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, cake and meal and other cotton seed products, seed cotton, cotton lint and any part of the cotton plant, and any other malvaceous plant and any part thereof, from Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic.

6. Fertilizers and stock feeds containing cotton seed meal, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

7. Pillows and bedding material containing seed cotton, cotton lint or any part of the cotton plant, from Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic.

8. Agricultural produce in bags, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

9. Second-hand-empty bags and baling material, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

10. Packages, containers and coverings which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 5, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

11. Personal baggage and effects which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 5, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

12. Personal baggage and effects which have been in contact with other baggage, cargo, produce or articles infested with the cotton boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis), from all countries and places.

13. Articles which have formed part of the cargo of a ship, another part of the cargo of which has been found to be infested with the cotton boll weevil, from all countries and places.

14. Soil, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, and all other countries except the British Isles. Canada, the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned here, and U.S.A.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Licence required. The following material may be imported into British Virgin Islands only under licence granted by the Governor and subject to other requirements or conditions wherever specified.

- a. Sugar cane, seedlings, plants and all parts thereof, from all countries and places.
- b. Banana plants and parts thereof, from all countries and places.
- c. Cotton seed, cotton lint, seed cotton and all packages, coverings, containers, bags and other articles which have contained such cotton materials, from all countries and places other than Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic.
- d. Sprouted coconuts, from Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, Cuba, Jamaica, and all parts of Central and South America.
- e. Soil and plants growing in soil, from all countries and places. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.

2. Certificate of origin required. The following plant material may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of origin from a responsible authority, stating that such material was not grown in a country or place from which its importation is prohibited.

- a. Fruit other than plantains, nuts, fruits of the citrus family, and dried, canned or processed fruits, from the British Isles, Canada, U.S.A., British West Indies (excluding the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony). This restriction does not apply to banana fruit from countries where the importation of such fruit is prohibited.
- b. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes and canned or preserved vegetables), from the British Isles, Canada, U.S.A., British West Indies (excluding other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony).



CAMBODIA

LEGISLATION

Orders of 28 March 1928.  
Order of 17 November 1928.  
Order of 26 December 1934.

BANANA

Banana plants and parts thereof, as well as soil and packings accompanying them, are prohibited importation and transit if originating from the following territories declared infested by banana diseases: American continent, Antilles, Canary Islands, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast.

Such plants originating from a country not declared infested may be imported on condition that they be conveyed in packages containing not more than 10 plants and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating the number of packages and the origin of plants. After entry, they shall be subject to quarantine for one year. (Order of 28 March 1928).

COFFEE

Plants, parts of plants, berries, and seeds of all species of coffee, as well as soil and packings accompanying them, are prohibited importation and transit, except that the following may be imported under specified conditions:

1. Coffee beans for use as seed and in parchment, originating in countries not declared infested, must be conveyed in closed metal containers weighing not more than 2 kg. and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating the number of containers and the origin of the beans,

For the importation of such beans originating from a country declared infested, import authorization must be obtained in advance and the beans shall be packed as described above and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, attesting that the beans were disinfected before packing. A second disinfection will be required on entry.

2. Coffee plants may be imported under an authorization obtained in advance and must be conveyed in sacks free from all coffee debris and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin and freedom from diseases. After inspection they will be grown under quarantine for one year or destroyed.

Countries declared infested are: Indonesia, British Antilles, Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Ivory Coast, South American countries. (Order of 28 March 1928).

## COTTON

Plants, parts of plants, fruits, seed and cottonseed cakes of all species of cotton, Hibiscus and Bauhinia, as well as soil and packings accompanying them, are prohibited importation and transit; except that the following may be imported under specified conditions:

1. Seeds for sowing and delinted, if originating from a country not declared infested, must be shipped in sacks or closed containers and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. They will be disinfected on entry.

For the importation of such seeds originating from a country declared infested, the importer must obtain in advance an import authorization. The seeds must be shipped in sacks or closed containers, sealed or marked by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin which will attest on the phytosanitary certificate that the seeds had been disinfected. They will be disinfected again on entry.

2. Cotton lint destined for local industries must comply with the following conditions. The importer must furnish advance notice of arrival to the inspector for each shipment. Bales shall not be opened until arrival in the factory unless it is deemed necessary to examine them in port. Manufacturing waste, especially seeds and refuse thereof, shall be burned and the packings disinfected by heat in the factory. Plants of the family Malvaceae and of the genus Bauhinia within a radius of 300 metres around the factory must be destroyed.

The territories declared infested are: Egypt, British East Africa, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Brazil, British West Indies, India, United States of America, Hawaii, New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas only). (Order of 28 March, 1928).

## FRUITS

Importation is permitted of the following fruits originating in countries not declared infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitidis capitata): Achras sapota, Annona muricata, Artocarpus incisa, Averrhoa carambola, Carica papaya, C. quercifolia, Citrus bigarardia, C. indica, C. limonia, C. nobilis and its hybrids, C. aurantium, C. japonica, C. sinensis, C. decumana, Diospyros decandra, Eriobotrya japonica, Fortunella japonica, Garcinia mangostana, Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Persea gratissima, Psidium guajava, Prunus armentaca, P. persica var. nectarina, P. communis, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis, and P. malus. Such fruits are subject to inspection on arrival. If accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, they will be exempt from inspection fees.

Importation of those fruits is prohibited from the following countries recognized as being infested by the fly:

Europe: France, Spain, Italy including Sicily, Greece, Madeira, Azores, Malta, Turkey.

Asia : Syria, Palestine, Cyprus.

Africa: African Continent, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Mauritius.

America: Argentina, Brazil, Bermuda Islands.

Oceania: Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands.

As an exception, fruits originating from France, Algeria, Tunisia and Union of South Africa, may be imported if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin. The fruits are also subject to inspection on arrival. (Order of 26 December, 1934).

#### HEVEA RUBBER

Plants, parts of plants, fruits and seeds of all species of Hevea, as well as soil and packings accompanying them, are prohibited importation and transit; except that the following materials, if originating from a country not declared to be infested, may be imported under specified conditions.

1. Seeds for planting and free from hulls must be packed in closed sacks or containers and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin indicating the number of containers and the origin of the seeds.

2. Seedlings and parts thereof must be shipped in closed containers or packings and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. They are subject to quarantine for two years, or destruction, after inspection. All countries of South America are declared to be infested. (Order of 28 March 1928).

#### SUGAR CANE

Plants, parts of plants and seeds of sugar cane, as well as soil and packings accompanying them, are prohibited importation and transit, except that the following may be imported under specified conditions.



1. Seeds exclusively for sowing and free from hulls, if originating from a country not declared infested, must be shipped in perfectly closed metal containers and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating the name of the consignee and the origin of the seeds. They will be disinfected on entry.

For the importation of such seeds originating from a country declared infested, an import authorization must be obtained in advance and the seeds shall be shipped in perfectly closed metal containers marked by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, which will attest in the phytosanitary certificate that the seeds have been disinfected before being packed. Such seeds will be disinfected again on entry.

2. Entire canes or parts thereof, stripped of leaves and roots, may be introduced under an authorization obtained in advance, which will indicate the quantity of cuttings to be admitted and special conditions. From a country not declared infested, the canes shall be shipped in packages of not more than 50, in packing free from soil and cane refuse, and shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating the number of packages and the origin of the cuttings. The cuttings, after inspection, will be destroyed or quarantined for two years. From a country declared infested, the canes must be shipped in packages of not more than 10, in containers sealed, or marked by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, attesting on the certificate of origin that each cutting was examined and found free from diseases.

Countries declared infested by sugar cane diseases and pests are: Hawaii Islands, Formosa, Japan, Philippines, New Guinea, Fiji, Australia. (Order of 28 March 1928, as amended by Order of 17 November 1928).

#### TEA

Plants, parts of plants, fruits, and seeds of all species of tea, as well as soil and packings accompanying them, are prohibited importation and transit; except that seeds for sowing may be introduced if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating the number of packages, the origin of the seeds, and attesting their freedom from diseases and parasites. After inspection, they will be delivered or disinfected. (Order of 28 March 1928).

COSTA RICA

LEGISLATION

Law No. 14, 8 November 1929, as amended by Decree No. 701 of  
7 September 1949.  
Decree No. 24, 27 October 1951.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Coffea (coffee): living plants, seeds and vegetative parts of all species and varieties. Importation by private persons is prohibited.
2. Saccharum (sugar cane): living plants, seeds and vegetative parts of all species and varieties. Importation by private persons is prohibited.
3. Theobroma (cacao): living plants, seeds and vegetative parts of all species and varieties. Importation by private persons is prohibited.
4. Sacks and other packing materials which have been used for packing coffee.
5. Agricultural products in used sacks.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Used sacks or other packing materials which have not been used for packing coffee. Importation is permitted only if accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate authority of the country of origin to the effect that the sacks had been effectively disinfested. Adequate guarantee that the sacks had not been used for coffee must be provided. They will be disinfested again upon entry.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import licence required. Licences should be obtained from the Department of Agriculture for the importation of living plants (including ornamental and forest plants) or parts thereof, such as roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, shoots, etc., and for the importation of seeds of forage and horticultural plants destined for sowing or immediate consumption.

Inspection and treatment. The aforementioned reproductive materials shall be examined by the Department of Agriculture on arrival and shall be destroyed if found to be infested.

DENMARK

LEGISLATION

Order No. 149 relative to importation of plants and parts of plants, 27 April 1953.

PROHIBITED DISEASES AND PESTS

Any plants or parts of plants are prohibited importation into Denmark if infested with the following dangerous diseases or pests:

Spindle tuber and other viroses in potato;  
Peach yellows and other viroses in stone fruit;  
Phloem necrosis and other viroses in elm;  
Rubus stunt and other viroses in raspberry, blackberry and other species of Rubus;  
Yellow edge (Fragaria virus 1) and other viroses in strawberry;  
Stunt and other viroses in chrysanthemum;  
Lettuce mosaic (Lactuca virus 1);  
Oak wilt (Chalara quercina);  
Dutch elm disease (Ophiostoma ulmi);  
Potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum);  
Red core (Phytophthora fragariae) in strawberry;  
Poplar canker (Septoria musiva);  
Potato root nematode (Heterodera rostochiensis);  
Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata);  
San José scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus);  
Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica);  
Woolly aphis (Schizoneura lanigera);  
Cherry maggot (Rhagoletis cerasi);  
Fall webworm (Hyphantria cunea).

(The term "other viroses" is used in order to avoid the necessity of changing the text of the regulations every time a new destructive virosis of a specified plant is discovered; it is not expected that any Inspection Service can offer a complete guarantee against, e.g., any latent viroses.)

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Elm (Ulmus spp.), including seed, bark and unstripped trunks.
2. Berberis spp. that are not permitted to be cultivated in Denmark, and grafted barberry and barberry seed of any species.
3. Prunus americana and P. virginiana.



4. All stone fruit seeds: seeds of European origin may be exempted by permission of the Danish Plant Inspection Service.

5. Oak (*Quercus* spp.), seeds of all varieties; and Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*), plants, including seeds. Seeds of European origin may be exempted from the prohibition.

6. Mould, compost and stable manure.

7. Living insects (excluding bees), and fungi and bacteria pathogenic to plants: bees are subject to special legislation.

8. Hosts of San José scale, including plants, parts of plants and graft from countries or, by special provision, localities where this pest has been found within a certain period prior to the importations. The following genera of woody plants are regarded as hosts of this scale.

Acacia	Cydonia	Rosa
Acer	Dentzia	Rubus
Aesculus	Euonymus	Salix
Amygdalus	Fagus	Sambucus
Betula	Forsythia	Sorothamnus
Buxus	Fraxinus	Sorbus
Carpinus	Juglans	Spiraea
Castanea	Ligustrum	Symphoricarpos
Chaenomeles	Mespilus	Syringa
Clematis	Populus	Tilia
Cornus	Prunus	Viburnum
Corylus	Pyrus	Vitis
Cotoneaster	Ribes	Ulmus
Crataegus	Robinia	

# IMPORTS RESTRICTED

The plant materials specified below may be introduced on condition that they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by the Official Plant Inspection Service in the country of origin, that a permit has been obtained from the Danish Plant Inspection Service, and that entry into Denmark is through the following customs houses: Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Gedser, Kolding, Odense, Padborg and Tonder. The health certificate should be in the form given in the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951, in the language of the exporting country and in English, French or German. An invoice copy, carrying the stamp and signature of the inspection service, should be fixed to the certificate. On the back of the certificate a summary of the Danish requirements for the entry of the materials involved must appear, unless a notification has been accepted by the Danish Plant Protection Service guaranteeing that the inspector concerned is acquainted with the requirements. The issue of the permit may be subject to specific conditions, such as inspection, quarantine or disinfection.

1. Potatoes. Seed potatoes, as a rule, may be imported only by state institutions and national growers organizations, subject to specific restrictions. Table potatoes will be permitted importation, in special cases only, between 1 January and 1 June and on condition that the locality of origin is free from major potato pests and diseases and is situated at least 5 km. from localities infested by potato wart within the preceding 12 years and by Colorado beetle and Japanese beetle within 2 years. The consignment must be sorted and packed in new containers at a special grading depot or at the harbor, and sample-inspected prior to dispatch.

2. Trees, shrubs, and other nursery stocks, including all materials used for propagation. The growing place must have been found free from dangerous pests and diseases (the absence of potato root nematode shall have been proved by analysis of earth samples) and must be at least 5 km, from any locality infested by potato wart within the preceding 12 years and by Colorado beetle, Japanese beetle or San José scale within 2 years. The consignment should be sample-inspected before dispatch. With the exception of budsticks, and conifers and other Gymnosperms, such plants and parts thereof may not be imported between 1 April and 30 September. All host plants for San José scale must be fumigated, even from non-infested countries. Exemptions may be granted.

3. Flower bulbs, corms and tubers. Importation shall require field inspection and sample inspection as in the case of trees, shrubs and nursery stocks.

4. Rooted vegetables, and lettuce and cauliflowers. Importation may take place only from 1 November to 1 April.

5. Lettuce seed. The field of origin must be found free from lettuce mosaic by inspection during the growing season.

6. Potted plants as household goods and alpine plants as traveller's luggage. A health certificate is not required but a permit must be obtained prior to entry.

#### IMPORTS UNRESTRICTED

The following plant materials may be imported without a health certificate if free from the declared pests and diseases: fruit, vegetables without roots (except lettuce and cauliflower), seed (except when prohibited or restricted), osmund roots, and cut branches, leaves and flowers for decoration.

#### PACKING MATERIALS

Hay, straw, grass, potato haulms, and used sacks must not be used as packing for plants to be imported.

DOMINICA

(British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

- Plant Protection Ordinance, 18 August 1941.
- Plant Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 2 November 1942.
- Plant Protection (Importations) Regulations, 31 August 1942.
- Plant Protection (Importations) (Amendment) Regulations,  
14 February 1944.
- Plant Protection (Importations) (Amendment) Regulations,  
23 February 1948.
- Plant Protection (Importations) (Amendment) Regulations,  
24 March 1952.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

General prohibition. Organisms or other agents inimical to plant growth, not known to be generally distributed in Dominica, shall not be imported, and plants or other articles infected or infested with such organisms or agents, when imported, shall not be delivered to the consignee.

Entry of plants. The port of Roseau shall be the only port authorized for the entry of any plants, soil, dung, living insects, non-marine invertebrate animals or any accompanying containers or wrapping materials.

The following materials, however, shall be exempted from the above restrictions.

- a. Seeds of vegetables or ornamental plants from commercial seedsmen in the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Canada and the United States;
- b. Dry hulled rice;
- c. Nuts;
- d. Dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruit and vegetables;
- e. Roasted coffee;
- f. Commercial yeast;
- g. Plant products which have been processed and are free from organisms.



## PLANTING MATERIAL

Planting material specified below may not be imported except under permit issued by the Governor.

1. Citrus or any other member of the tribe Citrinae;
2. Coconut;
3. Cotton;
4. Seeds of Gramineae excepting sugar cane fuzz;
5. Planting material growing in or accompanied by soil;
6. Banana, plantain and other members of the genus Musa;
7. Cacao;
8. Coffee;
9. All parts of sugar cane including fuzz (except those prepared at the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados and imported at the request of the Agricultural Superintendent);
10. All parts of all other members of Gramineae excepting the seeds;
11. All parts of sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America.

## NON-PLANTING MATERIAL

The importation of the following material not for planting is prohibited.

1. Banana trash and pseudostems;
2. All parts of cacao;
3. Raw coffee;
4. All parts of sugar cane;
5. All parts of other members of Gramineae, except straw used as a packing material;
6. All parts of sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

1. Fruit and vegetables (other than plantains, onions, and potatoes). Importation is prohibited except from the British Isles, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A. (including Virgin Islands), British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda. Provided that all consignments of fruit and vegetables from Bermuda shall be accompanied by a Government certificate stating that they and their containers are free from trash and soil.

2. Plantains, onions and potatoes. Importation is permitted from any source.

3. Citrus fruit. Importation is prohibited except those from the British West Indies other than Trinidad and Tobago and British Virgin Islands.

4. Sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America. Importation is prohibited except under permit issued by the Governor.

## COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

1. Cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, cotton linters and their containers or packing material are prohibited importation except from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and the British Windward and Leeward Islands. Provided that importation is permitted from any source of manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool and other factory-processed cotton, or of cotton lint and contained in factory-made mattresses or other manufactured articles.

2. Cotton seed meal, cotton seed cake and their containers or wrapping materials shall not be imported, except from the British Isles, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and the British Windward and Leeward Islands.

3. Any part of the cotton plant not specified above is prohibited importation.

4. Cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, cotton seed meal and cotton seed cake from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, or the British Windward and Leeward Islands, may be imported only under a permit granted previously by the Governor and shall be subject to conditions contained therein.

5. Used bags, sacks or baling material which have contained any part of the cotton plant are prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and U.S.A.

6. Pillows or bedding material, unless factory-made, which contain or have contained any part of the cotton plant are prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and U.S.A.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FROM MEXICO, WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Any agricultural produce in bags or sacks is prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and British Honduras.

#### SOIL AND DUNG

Soil (including any earthy matter containing plant debris) and dung may not be imported except through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit of the Governor.

#### ALLSPICE AND RELATED PLANTS FROM GREATER ANTILLES

Allspice (Pimenta officinalis), the bay tree (P. acris) and all other plants of the genus Pimenta, including fruit and all parts, may not be imported from any island of the Greater Antilles.

#### COCONUT PALM

All parts of the coconut palm are prohibited importation except under permit of the Governor. Provided that ungerminated coconuts, copra and processed coconut fibre may be imported from the British West Indies and British Guiana.



FALKLAND ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Plant Disease Regulation Ordinance, 23 December 1944,  
Plant Importation Regulations, 2 October 1947.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Port of entry. Plants, seeds or soil shall be imported through Port Stanley, or through any other place under such conditions as the Agricultural Officer may impose.

Inspection and treatment. Plant Inspectors may detain any plant, seed, soil, container or covering likely to introduce pests or plant diseases, may order any plant to be grown for a period not exceeding 24 months under quarantine, and may order or carry out any treatment or destruction of such materials. Inspection is required in particular for the entry of the following plants.

- a. Seedlings and plants of forest trees.
- b. Stocks and cuttings of fruit trees.
- c. Plants and cuttings of small fruits.
- d. Potatoes and other tubers.
- e. Jerusalem artichokes.

Permit required. Any plant, seed (except seed of vegetables, flowers, small fruits, and pasture and agricultural crops) or soil may not be imported without a permit from the Officer in charge of the Agricultural Department. Application for a permit shall be made in writing, and shall give detailed information about the materials to be imported.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Written permission of the Governor required.
  - a. Living pests in any stage.
  - b. Living culture of fungi or bacteria parasitic to plants.
  - c. Dried specimens of plant diseases.

2. Phytosanitary certificate required. Plants or tubers specified below may be imported only under the following conditions: (1) they are accompanied by a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Government of the country of origin, stating that the plants were free from pests and diseases when examined not more than 14 days before shipment and that precautions were taken to prevent re-infection after examination; and (2) there is in the Falkland Islands Colony an officer competent to identify pests and diseases when the plants or tubers arrive. Provided that plants or tubers accompanied by certificates issued by or on behalf of a British or U.S.A. Government authority may be imported in the absence of such an officer.

- a. Potatoes.
- b. Jerusalem artichokes.
- c. Strawberry plants.
- d. Raspberry plants.
- e. Currant plants.

FIJI

LEGISLATION

Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants Ordinance, 18 November 1929, as amended by Ordinances 21 of 1929 and 2 of 1945.  
Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants Regulations, 12 November 1930, as amended 14 January 1931, 10 June 1931, 7 January 1936, and 26 April 1945.  
Diseases of Plants (Prohibited Imports) Proclamation, 18 January 1933, as amended by Proclamations 9 of 1933 and 1 of 1936.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. No plants shall be imported except through the ports of Suva, Levuka or Lautoka or any other ports authorized by the Governor. Any vessel which has left or called at any place in Samoa (Eastern and Western), the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, the Philippine Islands, Wallis Island, and Futuna Island within 20 days preceding the date of arrival in Fiji shall first enter the port of Suva. Vessels arriving at Fiji from such countries shall keep all plant matter produced in such countries and cargo and other articles loaded in such countries in closed holds during its stay in Fiji.

Phytosanitary certificate required. Every importation of plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other department relating to horticulture in the country of origin. Provided that the Governor in Council may by order waive this restriction with regard to any specified plant from any specified country.

Inspection and treatment. All plants, and the packages and the wrappings that contain or have contained the same, imported into Fiji shall be liable to detention and examination and shall be subject to the following treatment:

- a. plants affected by any species of fruit fly or borer shall be destroyed forthwith;
- b. plants affected by any insect pest, other than fruit fly or borer shall be fumigated under the directions of an Inspector.

After the inspection or treatment, the Inspector shall issue a certificate to that effect, which should be presented to the Officer of Customs for clearance.



## IMPORTS REQUIRING PERMIT

The importation of materials specified below is prohibited unless a written permit is first obtained from the Director of Agriculture, in which permit the conditions of such importation may be specified.

1. All plants and parts of plants from sources other than Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and U.S.A.

2. Plants or parts of plants listed below from Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and U.S.A.

Coconuts.

Citrus plants.

Sugar-cane.

Tobacco seed.

Pineapples.

Cabbages.

Unhusked rice.

Cauliflowers.

Seed cotton.

Lettuce.

Cotton seed.

Cut flowers.

Grass seed.

Live stems and whole plants of  
pasture and fodder grasses.

Clover seed.

Chaff, hay and straw whether  
used for packing or not.

3. Plants or parts of plants of Rosaceae from Canada, New Zealand and U.S.A.

4. Fruits listed below from Australia.

Carica papaya (pawpaw).

Citrus aurantium (orange) and varieties.

Citrus nobilis (mandarin).

Coffea arabica (coffee).

Eugenia braziliensis (Brazil cherry).

Eugenia malaccensis (mountain apple or Malay apple).

Mangifera indica (mango).

Opuntia tuna (prickly pear).

Opuntia vulgaris (barbery fig).

Passiflora quadrangularis (grenadilla).

Prunus armeniaca (apricot).

Prunus cerasus (cherry) all varieties.

Prunus persica (peach and almond).

Psidium cattleyanum (strawberry guava).

Psidium guayava (guava) and varieties.

Persea gratissima (avocado).

5. Soil from any source. The soil so imported shall be fumigated with carbon disulphide to the satisfaction of the inspector.

#### IMPORTS NOT REQUIRING PERMIT

1. Plants or parts of plants from Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and U.S.A. for which permit is not specifically required.

2. Copra from the Kingdom of Tonga.

3. Fibres in an unmanufactured condition and any parts of plants which have undergone any process of manufacture excepting copra, if not in a damp or decomposed condition.

#### CERTIFICATE FOR FORAGE CROPS

Importations of seeds, live stems and whole plants of pasture and fodder grasses and clovers shall be accompanied by certificates in a prescribed form, signed by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture of the country of origin certifying that the district in which they were produced is free from cattle tick infestation.

GAMBIA

LEGISLATION

Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance, 31 March 1936.  
Importation of Plants Regulations, 31 May 1936.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. All plants in soil other than special rooting compost.
2. Cocoa plants from Central America, South America and the West Indies.
3. All plants other than cocoa from Central America, South America, the West Indies and other countries in which witches' broom disease of cocoa is known to occur, except those imported by the Agricultural Department for scientific purposes.
4. Coconuts in husk from Central and South America, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent.
5. Cotton seed, except seed free from lint, from all countries.

IMPORTS REQUIRING PERMIT

Group A.

- Cocoa plants and seeds.
- Cotton plants and seeds.
- Cassava plants and seeds.
- Plants and seeds of all species of Musa.
- Oil palm plants (not seed).
- Citrus plant of all species (not seed).

Importation of the above from West African countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule 1/ shall be allowed only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture and in accordance with conditions specified therein. Permit shall not be granted for such plant materials from

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1/ Plant Interchange Schedule means a schedule of West African countries which have made agreements with the Government of Gambia concerning the interchange of plants and seeds.



countries not included in the Plant Interchange Schedule, unless they are needed for scientific purposes and unless the Director of Agriculture is satisfied that the plants will be grown under the observation of a qualified person and under such conditions as should preclude any possibility of introducing pests and diseases.

Group B.

Coconut plants (not seed).

Kola plants (not seed).

Coffee plants and seeds (except hulled and dried berries for consumption).

Groundnut plants and seeds.

Yam plants and seeds.

Rice plants and seeds (except hulled rice for consumption).

Plants and seeds of pulses (except dry shelled seeds for consumption).

Guinea corn plants and seeds.

Millet plants and seeds.

Maize plants and seeds.

Rubber plants and seeds.

Importation of the above from countries not included in the Plant Interchange Schedule shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture and in accordance with conditions specified therein. Such a permit shall not be required for such materials imported from West African countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule.

IMPORTS REQUIRING CERTIFICATE

1. Coffee berry. Shipments must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from mealy pod disease issued by the agricultural authority of the exporting country.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Any plant or seed, except by post, shall be imported through the port of Bathurst.

Inspection and treatment. Any plant or seed (except seeds, bulbs, tubers, or corms of vegetables or ornamental plants from temperate countries, or dry hulled rice, coffee, or pulses for consumption) and accompanying containers brought to Gambia may be detained for examination, and shall be subject to disinfection, fumigation, quarantine, or destruction wherever deemed necessary.

Application for import permit. Application shall be made in writing to the Director of Agriculture and shall state: (i) the names and addresses of the applicant and of the person from whom the plants are to be obtained; (ii) the botanical, popular and varietal names of the plants and the number of each variety to be imported; and (iii) the locality in which the plants are to be grown.

Health certificate. Health certificate shall be required to accompany imports under permit and shall, as far as practicable, be in the form set out in the Importation of Plants Regulations of 1936.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

LEGISLATION

Plants Ordinance, 19 June 1929.  
Plants (Amendment) Ordinance, 19 September 1951.  
Plants (Prevention of Diseases and Pests)  
Regulations, 10 December 1951.  
Proclamation No. 4, 29 January 1931.  
Proclamation No.8, 23 May 1952.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants of any description coming from the following places are prohibited from importation:

1. Samoa
2. Uea or Wallis Island and adjacent islets
3. Horne Islands (Fotuna and Alofa)
4. Kingdom of Tonga
5. Island of Niuefekai (more commonly known as the Island of Niue)

Precautions to be taken by the master of any vessel arriving at the Colony from any place from which the importation of plants has been prohibited are provided for in the Plants Regulations of 1951. Articles from those places must be accompanied by a certification of fumigation and are liable to fumigation.

IMPORT PERMISSION REQUIRED

Any plants from a place from which the importation of plants has not been prohibited may not be imported except under the written permission of the Resident Commissioner of the Colony and upon such conditions as he may prescribe. Phytosanitary certificates may be required.



GOLD COAST

LEGISLATION

Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, 28 March 1936.  
Importation of Plants Regulations, 6 May 1936.  
Importation of Plants (Amendment) Regulations, 28 May 1953.  
Importation of Plants (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations, 30 May 1953.  
Proclamation No.26 of 29 October 1921 and No.10 of 14 November 1924.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Plants in soil or in any material containing soil.
2. Plants from Central America, South America, and Trinidad, and other specified countries in which witches' broom disease of cacao is known to occur, except plants imported by the Department of Agriculture for scientific purposes.
3. Coconuts in husk from Central and South America, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent (West Indies).
4. Coffee in cherry unless accompanied by certificate of freedom from mealy pod disease issued by agricultural authority of the country of export.
5. Cottonseed except that imported by Department of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

Group A

Plants and seeds of:

Cocoa  
Cotton  
Cassava  
Oil palms  
Musa spp.  
Citrus spp.  
Sugar cane

Importation of the above from West African countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule <sup>1/</sup> shall be permitted only under permit in prescribed form signed by the Director of Agriculture and in accordance with conditions specified therein. Such a permit shall not be granted for such

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<sup>1/</sup> Plant Interchange Schedule means a schedule of West African countries which have made agreements with the Government of Gold Coast concerning the interchange of plants and seeds.

plants from countries other than those included in the Plant Interchange Schedule, unless they are needed for special scientific purposes and unless the Director of Agriculture is satisfied that the plants will be grown under the observation of a qualified person and under such conditions as should preclude any possibility of introducing pests and diseases.

Group B

Plant and seeds of:

Coconuts

Cola

Coffee (except hulled and dried berries for consumption)

Pulses (except dry shelled seeds for consumption)

Guinea corn

Millet

Maize (including maize straws as packing material)

Rubber

Importation of the above from countries other than those included in the Plant Interchange Schedule shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture and in accordance with conditions specified therein. Such a permit shall not be required for imports from West African countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Any plant or seed shall be imported, except by post, through the following ports: Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Takoradi.

Inspection required: Any plant or seed, except seeds, bulbs, tubers, or corns of vegetables or ornamental plants from temperate countries or dry hulled rice, coffee, or pulses for consumption, and accompanying containers brought to the Gold Coast may be examined by a Customs Officer or an inspector and shall be subject to disinfection, fumigation or destruction where deemed necessary.

Application for permit. Application shall be made in writing to the Director of Agriculture and shall state: (i) the names and addresses of the applicant and of the person from whom the plants are to be obtained; (ii) the botanical, popular and varietal names of the plants and the number of each variety to be imported; and (iii) the locality in which the plants are to be grown.

Health certificate. Health certificate required from Government agricultural authorities to accompany imports by any permit shall, as far as practicable, be in the form set out in the Importation of Plants (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations of 1953, which is similar to the model annexed to the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951.

GRENADA

(Windward Islands, British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 5 July 1941.

Plant Protection Regulations, 4 January 1947.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

General prohibition. Organisms or other agents inimical to plant growth, not known to be generally distributed in Grenada, shall not be imported, and plants or other articles infected or infested with such organisms or agents, when imported, shall not be delivered to the consignee.

Entry of plants. The port of Saint George and the Pearls Airport shall be the only ports authorized for the entry of any plants, soil, dung, living insects, non-marine invertebrate animals or any accompanying containers or wrapping materials, unless a permit has been granted by the Agricultural Superintendent authorizing the entry through any other port.

Plant materials, except cut flowers, shall not be brought into Grenada by aeroplane, whether for importation or transshipment.

The following materials, however, shall be exempted from the above restrictions.

- a. Seeds of vegetables or ornamental plants from commercial seedsmen in the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Canada and the United States;
- b. Dry hulled rice;
- c. Grain or pulses;
- d. Fruit and vegetables, except citrus fruit, from the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Canada and U.S.A.
- e. Nuts;
- f. Dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruit and vegetables;
- g. Commercial yeast;
- h. Roasted coffee;
- i. Processed plant products free from organisms.



## PLANTING MATERIAL

1. Imports requiring permit. Planting material specified below may not be imported except under permit issued by the Governor.

- a. Citrus or any other member of the family Rutaceae;
- b. Coconut;
- c. Cotton;
- d. Seeds of Gramineae excepting sugar cane fuzz.

2. Imports requiring permit and quarantine. Planting material specified below may not be imported except through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit issued by the Governor.

- a. Planting material growing in or accompanied by soil;
- b. Banana, plantain and other members of the genus Musa;
- c. Cacao;
- d. Coffee;
- e. All parts of sugar cane including fuzz;
- f. All parts of all other members of Gramineae excepting the seeds;
- g. All parts of sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America.

## NON-PLANTING MATERIAL

The importation of the following material not for planting is prohibited.

- 1. All parts of all species of Musa;
- 2. All parts of cacao;
- 3. Raw coffee, except coffee beans hulled in Trinidad;
- 4. All parts of sugar cane (excluding megasse);
- 5. All parts of other members of Gramineae, except straw used as a packing material;
- 6. All parts of sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

1. Fruit and vegetables (except onions and potatoes). Importation is prohibited except from the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A., British West Indies, British Guiana, and Bermuda. Imports from Bermuda are restricted to beetroots, carrots and turnips. All consignments of fruit and vegetables from Bermuda and the British West Indies shall be accompanied by a Government certificate stating that they have been examined at the port of shipment and that they and their containers are free from trash and soil.

2. Fruit of the genus Musa. Importation is prohibited from all countries.
3. Citrus fruit. Importation is permitted only from the British West Indies other than Trinidad and Tobago, the British Virgin Islands and Jamaica.
4. Onions and potatoes. Importation is permitted from any source.
5. Sweet potatoes from Trinidad and Tobago and South America. Importation is prohibited except as planting material through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit issued by the Governor.

## COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

1. Cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, cotton linters and their containers or packing material shall not be imported except from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and the British Windward and Leeward Islands. Provided that importation is permitted from any source of manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool and other factory-processed cotton, or of cotton lint and linters contained in factory-made mattresses or other manufactured articles.

2. Cotton seed meal and cake and their containers or wrapping materials shall not be imported except from the British Isles, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and the British Windward and Leeward Islands.

3. Cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, cotton seed meal, and cotton seed cake from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and the British Windward and Leeward Islands, may be imported only under a permit previously granted by the Governor and shall be subject to conditions prescribed therein.

4. Any part of the cotton plant not specified above is prohibited importation.

5. Used bags, sacks or baling material which have contained any part of the cotton plant shall not be imported from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and U.S.A.

6. Pillows or bedding material, unless factory-made, which contain or have contained any part of the cotton plant are prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and U.S.A.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FROM MEXICO, WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Any agricultural produce in bags or sacks shall not be imported from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and British Honduras.

#### SOIL AND DUNG

Soil and dung may not be imported except through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit of the Governor.

#### ALLSPICE AND RELATED PLANTS FROM GREATER ANTILLES

Allspice (Pimenta officinalis), the bay tree (P. acris) and all other plants of the genus Pimenta, including fruit and all parts, may not be imported from any island of the Greater Antilles.

#### COCONUT PALM

All parts of the coconut palm (Cocos nucifera) are prohibited importation except under permit of the Governor. Provided that husked coconuts, copra and processed coconut fibre may be imported from the British West Indies and British Guiana.



KENYA

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance No.XXIV, 28 August 1937.  
Plant Protection (Import Control) Order, 1937, as amended by  
Government Notices 851 of 1938, 468 of 1939, 289 of 1947,  
277 of 1950, 810 of 1951, 1183 of 1952, and 597 of 1953.  
Government Notice 867 of 1937, as amended by Notices 969 of  
1939, 464 of 1940, 571 of 1944, 503 of 1946, 330 of 1950.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Fruit trees and fruit of all species grown in or consigned from Japan, China, Korea or Manchuria.
2. Plants or parts of plants of the order Gramineae (except seeds) in intended for use as fodder.
3. Living insects and invertebrate animals in any stage, except under a permit previously obtained from and signed by the Director of Agriculture and under the conditions stated therein.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import permit required. No plant or part of plant shall be imported except under a permit previously obtained from, and signed by, the Director of Agriculture or an authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture or of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, and subject to conditions stated therein. Applications for permits shall state: (i) names and addresses of the applicant and the supplier; (ii) names and quantity of the plants or seeds; and (iii) the name and location of the farm or estate on which the plants or seeds are to be planted.

The above restriction shall not apply to seeds except seeds of the following:

- (1) Coffee (excluding roasted coffee beans).
- (2) Cotton
- (3) Tobacco
- (4) Tea
- (5) Cacao
- (6) Coconuts

- (7) Groundnuts
- (8) Lucerne and clover
- (9) Rubber
- (10) Maize
- (11) Wheat
- (12) Cloves
- (13) Peach
- (14) Barberry
- (15) Buckthorn
- (16) Potatoes
- (17) Any other seeds in excess of 1 lb. in a package
- (18) Sunflower
- (19) Tomato
- (20) Pisum spp.
- (21) Lathyrus spp.
- (22) Vigna spp.
- (23) Dolichos spp.
- (24) Flax and linseed

Ports of entry. The following ports or places are authorized for the importation of plants: Mombasa, Kisumu, Nairobi.

Inspection and treatment. All plants, seed and fruit, other than dried, canned or bottled fruits, imported into Kenya shall be examined by an inspector. The inspector may require the disinfection, treatment or destruction of any infested plant or article, or require the disinfection or fumigation of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft harboring pests or diseases.

Post-entry quarantine. The Director of Agriculture may require imported plants to be detained in quarantine for such period as he may think fit.

Declared diseases and pests. Government Notice No.687 of 1937, as amended, contains a list of plant diseases, insects and weeds, declared for the purposes of the Plant Protection Ordinance.

MALTESE ISLANDS

LEGISLATION

Agricultural Produce Ordinance, 1876.  
Government Notices.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Vines, vine cuttings, fruits packed in vine leaves, grapes in a semi-raisin state, or juice of grapes containing husks or stalks of the fruit. Importation prohibited from all countries on account of phylloxera (Phylloxera vitifoliae). (Govt. Notice No.21 of 1914, as amended by No.448 of 1933 and No.485 of 1948).
2. Trees, shrubs, cuttings, tubers, flowering roots, tomatoes and raw vegetables. Importation prohibited from European France (including Corsica), North America (Panama Canal to Canada), Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Spain, on account of Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) and San José scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus) (Govt. Notices No.229 of 1922, No.175 of 1923, No.510 of 1935, No.461 of 1939 and No.182 of 1940, as amended by No.572 of 1952).
3. Vegetable soils. Importation prohibited from Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland and Spain, on account of the Colorado potato beetle. (Govt. Notices No.51 of 1935, No.461 of 1939 and No.182 of 1940).
4. Potatoes. Importation prohibited from European France, North America, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Spain. (Govt. Notices No.229, No.175, No.510, No.461, No.182 and No.572).
5. Fresh fruit and all living plants or parts of plants except tubers, roots and seeds. Importation prohibited from Hungary, Austria and Rumania, on account of San José scale. (Govt. Notice No.40 of 1933).

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

1. Trees, shrubs, layers, cuttings, bulbs, roots, seeds, fresh fruits, garden soil and raw vegetables. Subject to inspection on arrival. (Govt. Notice No.285 of 1947).
2. Citrus fruits. Subject to inspection on arrival (Govt. Notice No.21 of 1914 as amended by No.307 of 1923).
3. Potatoes from countries not subject to absolute prohibition. Each shipment must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the country of origin,



stating that the district where the potatoes were grown is free from wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum). (Govt. Notice No.21 of 1914).

4. Plants, roots and garden soil from Mediterranean ports. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from vine phylloxera. Shipments unaccompanied by the prescribed certificates may be released after inspection by special authority. (Govt. Notice No.21 of 1914).

5. All fresh fruits. Subject to inspection on arrival. Such fruits shall not be permitted importation unless they are free from leaves, whether attached to the fruit or not. (Govt. Notice No.450 of 1951).

#### EXEMPTIONS

Imports made by the Department of Agriculture shall be exempted from the provisions specified above. (Govt. Notice No.352 of 1927).

MAURITIUS

LEGISLATION

Importation of Plants (Diseases Prevention) Ordinance, 30 June 1910.  
Proclamations.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Sugar canes, or cutting or any part of the sugar cane plant, from all countries.
2. Earth, and leaf and garden mould, from all countries.
3. Living plants of all sorts, including roots, tubers, cuttings and grafts, in any description of earth or soil, from all countries.
4. Dung or animal droppings, excluding guano, from all countries except Rodrigues.
5. Forage from all countries.
6. Timber with bark on from all countries.
7. Dahlia plants and parts thereof, excluding seeds, from Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. (The above items from Proclamation 1 of 1949).
8. Sunflower plants and parts thereof, including seeds, from Argentina, Peru, and all other countries of South America. (Proclamation 8 of 1950).
9. Potatoes from U.S.A., Canada and France. (Proclamation 19 of 1950).
10. Maize plants of all varieties and parts thereof, including seed or grain, from U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Italy. (Proclamation 19 of 1950).
11. Tomato plants and parts thereof, excluding seeds, from Reunion and Madagascar. (Proclamation 22 of 1953).

IMPORTATION REQUIRING PERMIT

The following plant materials and articles may be imported into Mauritius only under a permit previously obtained from the Director of Agriculture and shall be subject to such conditions as he may prescribe. The materials are liable to inspection, fumigation or destruction at the point of entry.

1. Sand and ballast from all countries.
2. Living vegetative parts of any member of Gramineae (excluding sugar cane from all countries and maize plants from U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Italy), from all countries.
3. Living plants or bubils of Furcraea and Agave, from all countries.
4. Tea plants from all countries.
5. Dung or animal droppings from Rodrigues.
6. Living plants of all sorts, and any parts thereof, including fresh fruits but not seeds, when imported by air transport, from all countries. (The above items from Proclamation 1 of 1949).
7. Potatoes from any European countries other than France. In addition to the permit, a phytosanitary certificate is also required, indicating that the potatoes originated from a district free from potato wart disease and Colorado beetle. (Proclamation 19 of 1950).
8. Maize plants of all varieties and parts thereof, including seeds, from U.S.S.R. (Proclamation 19 of 1950).

#### IMPORTATION REQUIRING PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

The following plant materials may be imported into Mauritius only if accompanied by a certificate issued by the Director of Agriculture or other competent official in the country of origin, with reference to the conditions specified in each case.

1. Grapevine plants from all countries. The certificate shall indicate that the vines have not been exposed to the infection of phylloxera for six weeks prior to the date of shipment.
2. Tobacco seeds from all countries. The certificate shall indicate that the seeds have been properly disinfected before shipment. Failing the production of such a certificate, delivery shall be permitted only after disinfection in Mauritius by the Department of Agriculture.
3. Sweet potato: living plant parts from all countries. The certificate shall indicate that the plant parts come from a district free from virus diseases of the sweet potato.
4. Manihot and Jatropha: living plants and parts thereof, except seeds, from all countries. The certificate shall indicate that the plants or plant parts come from a district free from the mosaic disease of cassava. (The above items from Proclamation 1 of 1949).
5. Potatoes from all countries (except U.S.A., Canada and France). The certificate shall indicate that the potatoes originated from a district



free from potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum) and Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata). For potatoes originating in European countries other than France, a permit from the Director of Agriculture shall be previously obtained. (Proclamation 19 of 1950).

6. Mushroom spawn from all countries. The certificate shall indicate that the spawn, whether specified as "pure culture" or not, has been prepared on properly sterilized compost. If the consignment comes from material re-exported by a country other than that in which it has been prepared, it should be accompanied by an official statement to the effect that the original material had been duly certified in the country of origin in the manner prescribed above, and that the consignment re-exported has not been transferred from the packages as originally sealed, or that no compost material of any kind has been added to the original spawn. (Proclamation 12 of 1949).

#### IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

The following plant materials and articles, when imported under a permit, shall be subject to inspection and, if deemed necessary, to treatment or destruction.

1. Living plans of all sorts, and all parts thereof, from all countries.
2. All seeds and fresh fruits from all countries.
3. Timber of any description, except packing cases, from all countries.
4. Wrappings, cases, packages, or other coverings of any description, which may have contained any article, from all countries. (The above items from Proclamation 1 of 1949).

MONTserrat

(Leeward Islands, British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 29 December 1941.

Plant Protection Regulations, 5 January 1951.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Banana fruit, from all countries and places except U.S.A., the Colony of Dominica and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony.
2. Fruit and plants of the citrus family and parts thereof, from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, U.S.A., and Australia (except Tasmania).
3. Other fruits (excluding plantains, nuts and dried, canned or processed fruits), from Australia (except Tasmania), the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British West Indies, British Isles, Canada, and U.S.A.
4. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes, and canned or processed vegetables), from Australia (except Tasmania), the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies and U.S.A.
5. Cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, cake and meal and other cotton seed products, seed cotton, cotton lint and any part of the cotton plant, and any other malvaceous plant and any part thereof, from Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic.
6. Fertilizers and stock feeds containing cotton seed meal, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.
7. Pillows and bedding material containing seed cotton, cotton lint or any part of the cotton plant, from Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic.
8. Agricultural produce in bags, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.
9. Second-hand empty bags and baling material, from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.
10. Packages, containers and coverings which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 5. from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

11. Personal baggage and effects which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 5. from Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic.

12. Personal baggage and effects which have been in contact with other baggage, cargo, produce or articles infested with the cotton boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis), from all countries and places.

13. Articles which have formed part of the cargo of a ship another part of the cargo of which has been found to be infested with the cotton boll weevil, from all countries and places.

14. Soil, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned here, and U.S.A.

15. Plants and parts of plants of Manga (Thespesia grandiflora), from all countries and places.

16. Sunflower seeds, from all countries in South America.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Licence required. The following material may be imported into Montserrat only under a licence granted by the Governor and subject to other requirements or conditions wherever specified.

- a. Sugar cane seedlings, plants and all parts thereof, from all countries and places.
- b. Banana plants and parts thereof, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and any place or places in the West Indies and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony.
- c. Cotton seed, cotton lint, seed cotton and all packages, coverings, containers, bags and other articles which have contained such cotton materials, from all countries and places other than Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.
- d. Sprouted coconuts, from Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, Cuba, Jamaica, and all parts of Central and South America.
- e. Fruit and plants of the citrus family and parts thereof, from all countries and places other than Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, U.S.A., and Australia (excluding Tasmania).
- f. Soil and plants growing in soil, from all countries and places. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.

- g. Living material of Gramineae other than seeds, from all countries and places.
- h. Animal manure, from all countries and places.
- i. Vegetable and flower seeds, from all countries and places.  
Subject to being accompanied by a plant sanitation certificate from a responsible authority in the exporting country.

2. Certificate of origin required. The following plant material may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of origin from a responsible authority, stating that such material was not grown in a country or place from whence its importation is prohibited.

- a. Fruit other than citrus fruit (excluding plantains, nuts, and dried, canned or processed fruits), from the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, the State of Tasmania, of Australia, and U.S.A. This restriction does not apply to banana fruit from countries from which the importation of such fruit is prohibited.
- b. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes and canned or preserved vegetables), from the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, the State of Tasmania of Australia and U.S.A.



NIGERIA

LEGISLATION

Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, 12 December 1935.  
Importation of Plants Regulations, 1 February 1936, as amended  
1937 and 1942.  
Swollen Shoot (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1 May 1942.  
Swollen Shoot (Kola Nuts Exemption) Regulations, 20 February 1947.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Cocoa plants and seeds from Central and South America and the West Indies, except those imported by the Director of Agriculture.
2. All plants and seeds other than cocoa from Central America, South America, the West Indies and other countries in which witches' broom disease of cocoa is known to occur, except those imported by the Agricultural Department for scientific purposes.
3. Coconuts in husk from Central and South America and the West Indies.
4. Cotton seed, except seed free from lint, from all countries.
5. All plants or seeds (excluding kola nuts) from the Gold Coast except those imported by the Agricultural Department, on account of the swollen shoot disease of cocoa.

IMPORTS REQUIRING PERMIT

Group A.

Cocoa plants and seeds.  
Cotton plants and seeds.  
Cassava plants and seeds.  
Musa plants of all species.  
Oil palm plants (not seed).  
Citrus plant of all species (not seed).  
Sugar cane cuttings (not seed).

Importation of the above from West African countries, included in the Plant Interchange Schedule<sup>1/</sup> shall be permitted only under permit in prescribed form signed by the Director of Agriculture and in accordance with conditions specified therein. Such a permit shall not be granted for such plant materials from countries other than those included in the Plant Interchange Schedule, unless they are needed for scientific purposes and unless the Director of Agriculture is satisfied that the plants will be grown under the observation of a qualified person and under such conditions as should preclude any possibility of introducing pests and diseases.

Group B.

Plants and seeds of:

Coconuts.

Kola.

Coffee (except hulled and dried berries for consumption).

Groundnuts.

Yams.

Rice (except hulled rice for consumption).

Pulses (except dry shelled seeds for consumption).

Guinea corn.

Milletts.

Maize.

Rubber.

Importation of the above from countries, other than those included in the Plant Interchange Schedule, shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture and in accordance with conditions specified therein. Such a permit shall not be required for imports from West African countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule.

IMPORTS OTHERWISE RESTRICTED

1. Plants in soil, soil or soil in mixture with other materials. They must have previously received treatments as prescribed by the Director of Agriculture.

2. Coffee berry. The shipments must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from mealy pod disease by the agricultural authority of the exporting country.

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<sup>1/</sup> Plant Interchange Schedule means a schedule of West African countries which have made agreements with the Government of Nigeria concerning the interchange of plants and seeds. Notice 1671 of 1936 specifies that the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia be included in the Schedule. But the Swollen Shoot (Prohibition of Import) Regulations of 1942 prohibit the importation of plants or seeds from the Gold Coast.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Any plant or seed, except by post, shall be imported through the following ports:

Lagos	Bonny	Port Harcourt
Forcados	Opobo	Burutu
Sapele	Degema	Victoria
Koko Town	Calabar	Tiko
Warri		

Inspection and treatment. Any plant or seed (except seeds, bulbs, tubers, or corms of vegetables or ornamental plants from temperate countries or dry hulled rice, coffee, or pulses for consumption) and accompanying containers brought to Nigeria may be detained for examination, and shall be subject to disinfection, fumigation or destruction wherever deemed necessary.

Application for import permit. Application shall be made in writing to the Director of Agriculture and shall state:

- (i) the names and addresses of the applicant and of the person from whom the plants are to be obtained;
- (ii) the botanical, popular and varietal names of the plants and the number of each variety to be imported; and
- (iii) the locality in which the plants are to be grown.

Health certificate. Health certificate shall be required to accompany imports by permit and shall, as far as practicable, be in the form set out in the Importation of Plants Regulations of 1936.

NORTH BORNEO

LEGISLATION

Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1 June 1917, as amended by Order No. 28 of 1951.  
Agricultural Pests (Amendment and Unification) Ordinance, 25 September 1952.  
Plant Importation Rules, 1938 (Gazette Notification No. 123).  
Plant Importation (Amendment) Rules, 1949 (Gazette Notification No. S. 128).  
Agricultural Pests (Prohibited Plants) Rules, 1940 (Gazette Notification No. 390).  
Agricultural Pests (Prohibited Plants) (Amendment) Rules, 1953 (Gazette Notification No. S. 77).  
Agricultural Pests Rules, 1949 (Gazette Notification No. S. 111).  
Control of Hemp Rules, 1947 (Gazette Notification No. 212).  
Gazette Notification No. 99, 1933.  
Gazette Notification No. 105, 1941.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Living plants or parts of plants, including seeds, listed below are prohibited importation.

Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth).  
Mikania scandens (mile-a-minute weed).  
Minosa invisa (giant mimosa).  
Mimosa pudica (sensitive plant).  
Scurrula ferruginea and all other plants of Loranthaceae (mistletoe).  
Musa textilis (Manila hemp) and all other species of the genus Musa (only for mainland).  
Hevea spruceana.  
H. guianensis.  
H. nitida.  
H. pauciflora.  
H. minor.  
H. microphylla.  
H. rigidifolia.

2. Java sparrow (Padda oryzivora).

3. Giant African snail (Achatina fulica).



## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants or parts of plants listed below may be imported only under a permit in prescribed form granted in advance by the Director of Agriculture or his deputy, and only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other competent person approved by the Director of Agriculture of the exporting country. One copy of the certificate shall be addressed to the importer and the other to the Director of Agriculture, Sandakan. Such plants imported by post shall be addressed to the consignee care of the Director of Agriculture, Sandakan, or the District Agricultural Officer, Jesselton.

Cotton (Gossypium spp.) plants.

Sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum) plants.

Seed nuts of coconut (Cocos nucifera).

Palms of any species.

Coffee (Coffea spp.) plants, excepting dried beans for consumption or transshipment.

Suckers of bananas, plantains and Manila hemp (abaca) for planting, including all subspecies and varieties of Musa sapientum, M. cavendishii, M. paradisiaca, and M. textilis. (Plants are prohibited importation by the Control of Hemp Rules, 1947).

Oil palm (Elaeis spp.) seed.

Tea (Camellia sinensis and C. japonica, including all varieties), living parts or parts of plants including seeds.

Pineapple (Ananas comusus, including all varieties and types), suckers, tops or other living parts of plants intended for propagation.

Cocoa (Theobroma cacao and other species of Theobroma), living plants or parts of plants including seed and budwood.

Hevea rubber (Hevea brasiliensis and other allied species), living plants or parts of plants including seed and budwood. (Several specified species of Hevea are prohibited importation).

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Sandakan and Jesselton.

Phytosanitary certificate required. Except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture or his deputy, any plant may not be imported if not accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture of the exporting country or other competent person approved by the Director of Agriculture, certifying that such plant is free from pests and diseases or that it has been fumigated.

Inspection and treatment. All imported plants and their packings may be detained for examination and shall be subject to quarantine, or any other treatment or destruction.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

LEGISLATION

Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 27 March 1931, as amended by Government Notice No. 25 of 1931.

Importation of Plants Regulations (Government Notice 22), 1933, as amended by Notices 8 and 92 of 1935, 70 and 81 of 1936, 120 and 164 of 1937, 113 of 1938, 138 of 1946, 48 and 128 of 1949, 224 of 1952.

PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM OUTSIDE

THE SCHEDULED STATES 1/

1. Imports Prohibited

- a. Plants: Eucalyptus, acacia, conifers, oak, plane, any fresh stone fruits, forest trees (if unobtainable from Scheduled States), plants packed in soil, citrus fruit (except that from Mozambique 2/), dried citrus peel (but not candied peel), citrus bud wood or other parts for propagation (excluding citrus trees from sources other than Mozambique 3/), prickly pear other than the spineless varieties.
- b. Seeds: Peach stones or seed, elm seed, citrus seed.

2. Imports requiring permit

The following plants and seeds may not be imported except with the previous written permission of the Director of Agriculture, who may require precautionary measures to be carried out.

- a. Plants: Cotton, tea, rubber, sugar cane, walnut, Castanea, Ribes, grape vines, pome fruit trees, coffee, cocoa, banana, lucerne, citrus.

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1/ Scheduled States refer to Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Belgian Congo.

2/ Citrus fruit may be imported from the territory administered by the Companhia de Moçambique, except from the districts of Beira, Neves Ferreira, Cheringoma or Buzi, if each consignment be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the Director of Agriculture, Beira, in prescribed form.

3/ Citrus trees from the territory administered by the Companhia de Moçambique is prohibited importation.

- b. Seeds: Cotton, rubber, lucerne, Castanea, maize and barley. Tomato only from Germany, Italy, North America and any other country where the disease known as bacterial canker of tomato exists.

3. Imports requiring phytosanitary certificates

The following plants and seeds may be imported if accompanied by a certificate of freedom from injurious insects, pest or disease, in prescribed form.

- a. Plants: Fruit trees, rose plants <sup>4/</sup>, woody plants, herbaceous plants, palms, cacti, carnations, chrysanthemums, strawberries, spineless cactus, unmanufactured cork, broomcorn (if the straws are detached and the crowns upon which they originate be completely cut away); and any other plant if not specifically prohibited or restricted elsewhere.
- b. Seeds: Tea seed, tobacco seed, coffee seed, cocoa seed, acorns; and any other seed if not specifically prohibited or restricted elsewhere.

4. Potatoes

Potato tubers may not be imported unless each consignment is accompanied by a consignor's declaration in prescribed form and a certificate from the Department of Agriculture or a recognized official institution of the country of origin, certifying that the potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum) has not been known to exist within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown. Such certificate shall not be required in respect of a consignment from any country:

- (i) If the Government has certified to the Government of Northern Rhodesia that this disease has not been known to exist in that country and will inform the Government of Northern Rhodesia of any future outbreak; or
- (ii) If the consignee produces from the Department of Agriculture or other recognized institution of the country of origin a certificate, dated within nine months previous to the arrival of the potatoes, that this disease has not been known to exist in the territorial division comprising the place where the potatoes have been grown; or

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4/ Rose plants imported from Australia, Canada, the United States or other countries where a virus disease of roses occurs must be accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Agriculture or other recognized institution in the country of origin, stating that no virus disease of roses is known to exist on the premises where the plant was grown.



- (iii) If the country of origin is England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, and if the consignee produces from the Department of Agriculture or other recognized institution of the country of origin a certificate that no case of this disease has occurred at the place where the potatoes have been grown and that the only outbreaks of such disease within 5 miles of such place are trivial and without menace to the lands.

Potatoes reconsigned to Northern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa shall be exempted from the above restriction.

5. Imports unrestricted

Fruit, bulbs, tubers, garden vegetable seeds, and such portions of plants as cannot be propagated shall not require phytosanitary certificate, if their importation is not otherwise specifically prohibited or restricted.

PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM SCHEDULED STATES 5/

1. Imports prohibited

- a. Plants or seeds which were propagated outside the Scheduled States, if the introduction of the same is prohibited.
- b. Potatoes, root crops and plants with soil attached from the Municipalities of Belfast, Carolina, Ermelo, Hendrina and Volksrust within the Union of South Africa.

2. Imports requiring permit

The following plants and seeds may not be introduced except with the previous written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

- a. Cotton seed, tobacco seed and leaf, eucalyptus trees, any species of opuntia, including spineless cactus. Permission shall be subject to the carrying out of such precautionary measures as the Director of Agriculture may deem necessary.
- b. Plants: Acacia, conifers, citrus, rubber, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, grape or other members of Vitaceae, tea, elm, Castanea, sweet potato cuttings or tubers for propagation, woody plants, roses, unmanufactured cotton lint: Provided that, in the case of nursery stock from a registered nursery, no previous permission shall be necessary.
- c. Seeds: Coffee, cocoa, tea, Castanea.



- d. Tomato fruit, seed and plants grown or produced in the Union of South Africa.

3. Nursery stock

Nursery stock in a registered nursery may not be introduced, except that the fruit trees, fruit-bearing plant and any portion thereof (excluding fruit and seed) have been fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas, and that every consignment is accompanied by a certificate in prescribed form, indicating the quantity, origin and fumigation treatment.

4. Plants in transit

Plants and seeds (except cotton plants and seeds) in transit by rail from one Scheduled State to another shall be permitted, provided that any such plants or seeds which are refused entry by the State of destination shall be destroyed or returned to the consignor.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Any plant or seed, except by post, should be introduced through the following ports:

Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Abercorn and Ndola.

Inspection and treatment. Any plant or seed, and its container or covering, introduced may be detained and examined. If found infested, it may be destroyed or otherwise treated.

Application of the Regulations. The importation of Plants Regulations shall not apply to the manufactured products of plants nor, except where specifically mentioned, to seeds.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

(Leeward Islands, British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 11 May 1923.  
Statutory Rules and Orders No.13 of 1938; No.1 of 1940;  
No.3 of 1942; No.7 of 1949; No.1 of 1950; No.1 of  
1951; No.14 of 1952.  
Proclamation of 13 November 1923.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Banana fruit, from all countries and places except U.S.A., and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony.
2. Fruit and plants of the citrus family and parts thereof, from Bermuda, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, U.S.A. and Tasmania of Australia.
3. Other fruits (excluding plantains, nuts and dried, canned or processed fruits), from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Venezuela, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies and U.S.A.
4. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes, yams, and canned or processed vegetables), from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies and U.S.A.
5. Agricultural produce in bags, from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Venezuela.
6. Used or second-hand bags, sacks, and baling material which have previously contained cotton or cotton products and any articles contained therein, from U.S.A., Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Venezuela.
7. Pillows and bedding material containing seed cotton, cotton lint or any part of the cotton plant, from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

8. Cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, cake and meal, seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, and any part of the cotton plant and any other malvaceous plant and any part thereof (except prepared cotton wool, manufactured cotton goods and cotton lint contained in factory made mattresses), from Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

9. Packages, containers and coverings, and personal baggage and effects which contain or have contained any of the articles specified in item 8, from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

10. All cargo, personal baggage and effects which have been in contact with other baggage, cargo, produce or articles infested with the cotton boll weevil, from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Venezuela.

11. Soil, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, U.S.A., and other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned here.

12. Sunflower seed, from South America.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Licence required. The following material may be imported into St. Christopher and Nevis only under a licence granted by the Governor, or in some cases by the Agricultural Superintendent and subject to other requirements or conditions wherever specified.

- a. Cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, cake and meal, seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, and any part of the cotton plant and any other malvaceous plant or any part thereof, except prepared cotton wool, manufactured cotton goods, and cotton lint contained in factory made mattresses, from countries and places where importation of such is not prohibited.
- b. Packages, containers and coverings and personal baggage and effects which contain or have contained any articles specified in above item, from countries and places where importation of such is not prohibited.
- c. All cargo, personal baggage and effects which have been in contact with anything infested with cotton boll weevil, from countries and places where importation of such is not prohibited.

- d. Sugar cane, seedlings, plants and all parts thereof, and grasses including grass seeds, cuttings and roots, from all countries and places.
- e. Banana plants and parts thereof, from all countries and places.
- f. Sprouted coconuts, from Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Cuba, Jamaica, and all parts of Central and South America. (Growing or sprouted coconuts from St. Vincent is prohibited by Proclamation of 13 November 1923).
- g. Soil and plants growing in soil, from all countries and places. Subject to fumigation immediately on landing.

2. Certificate of origin required. The following plant material may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of origin from a responsible authority, stating that such material was not grown in a country or place from where its importation is prohibited.

- a. Fruits (excluding plantains, nuts and dried, canned or processed fruits), from the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, and U.S.A.
- b. Vegetables (excluding onions, Irish potatoes and canned or preserved vegetables), from the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, and U.S.A.



SAINT HELENA

LEGISLATION

Plants Protection Ordinance, 2 November 1938.

Plants Regulations, 2 November 1938.

Seeds (Prohibition of Importation) Regulations, 20 March 1950.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Lilium spp. (true lilies) plants, excepting flowers and seed thereof.
2. Narcissus spp. (daffodils, jonquils, etc.) plants, excepting flowers and seed thereof.
3. Hyacinthus spp. (hyacinth) plants, excepting flowers and seed thereof.
4. Sunflower seed from South America. In case of shipments coming from places other than South America, the importer must satisfy the Collector of Customs as to the origin of such shipments.
5. Earth or soil.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum). The permission of the Agricultural Authority must be previously obtained.
2. Plants growing in soil. Application for importation must be made in advance to the Agricultural Authority, who may, at his discretion, authorise the importation of plants growing in soil which cannot be imported free from soil and may specify conditions required.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Imports for scientific purposes. Any plant or other material that is certified by the Agricultural Authority as required for scientific purposes may be permitted importation by the Governor.

Admission and treatment of goods. All plants, packages and other goods, the admission of which is conditional, shall be examined by the

Agricultural Authority who may permit entry after fumigation or disinfection or condemn and destroy them, if necessary.

Post-entry inspection. The Agricultural Authority may specify the conditions under which any imported plants may be planted out or otherwise disposed of and he may examine such plants at any time as deemed necessary.

SAINT LUCIA

(Windward Islands, British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 17 November 1942.

Plant Protection Regulations, 12 December 1942.

REGULATIONS

(The regulations are similar to those of Grenada, except that the port of Castries and the Castries Airport are authorized for the entry of any plant, soil, dung, living insect, non-marine invertebrate animal or any accompanying packages).

SAINT VINCENT

(Windward Islands, British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 16 April 1941.  
Plant Protection Regulations, 4 August 1942.  
Plant Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 1 December 1942.  
Plant Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 17 February 1948.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

General prohibition. Organisms or other agents inimical to plant growth, not known to be generally distributed in Saint Vincent, shall not be imported, and plants or other articles infected or infested with such organisms or agents, when imported, shall not be delivered to the consignee.

Entry of plants. The port of Kingstown shall be the only port authorized for the entry of any plants, soil, dung, living insects, non-marine invertebrate animals or any accompanying containers or wrapping materials, unless a permit has been granted by the Agricultural Superintendent authorizing the entry through any other port.

Planting material shall not be brought into Saint Vincent by aeroplane, whether for importation or transshipment.

The following materials, however, shall be exempted from the above restrictions.

- a. Seeds of vegetables or ornamental plants from commercial seedsmen in the British Isles, Canada and the United States;
- b. Dry hulled rice;
- c. Grain or pulses;
- d. Citrus fruits from the United States and the British West Indies except the British Virgin Islands;
- e. Sweet potatoes from the British West Indies except Trinidad and Tobago;
- f. Other fruit and vegetables from the British Isles, Canada, the United States, the British and Dutch West Indies, and the Virgin Islands of the United States;



- g. Nuts;
- h. Dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruit and vegetables;
- i. Commercial yeast.

#### PLANTING MATERIAL

1. Imports requiring permit. Planting material specified below may not be imported except under permit issued by the Governor.

- a. Citrus or any other member of the family Rutaceae;
- b. Coconut;
- c. Cotton;
- d. Seeds of Gramineae excepting sugar cane fuzz.

2. Imports requiring permit and quarantine. Planting material specified below may not be imported except through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit issued by the Governor.

- a. Planting material growing in or accompanied by soil;
- b. Banana, plantain and other members of the genus Musa;
- c. All parts of all members of Gramineae (excluding sugar cane) excepting the seeds;
- d. All parts of sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America;
- e. Sugar cane (including planting material and any other parts) from any place other than the Island of Barbados.

3. Sugar cane (including planting material and any other parts) from the Island of Barbados. It may not be imported except when despatched directly to the Agricultural Superintendent by the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados.

#### NON-PLANTING MATERIAL

The importation of the following material not for planting is prohibited.

- 1. Banana trash and pseudostems;

2. All parts of sugar cane (excluding megasse);
3. All parts of other members of Gramineae, except straw used as a packing material;
4. All parts of sweet potato from Trinidad and Tobago and South America.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

1. Banana fruit. Importation is prohibited except from the British West Indies.
2. Citrus fruit. Importation is prohibited except from U.S.A. and the British West Indies other than the British Virgin Islands.
3. Other fruit. Importation is prohibited except from the British Isles, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A. (including Virgin Islands), the British and Dutch West Indies, and British Guiana.
4. Vegetables (other than plantains, onions, potatoes, and sweet potatoes). Importation is prohibited except from the British Isles, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A. (including Virgin Islands), the British and Dutch West Indies, and British Guiana. Provided that beetroots, carrots and turnips may be imported from Bermuda if accompanied by a Government certificate stating that they have been examined at the port of shipment and that they and their containers are free from trash and soil.
5. Plantains, onions and potatoes. Importation is permitted from any source.
6. Sweet potato. Importation is prohibited except through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit issued by the Governor.

#### COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

1. Cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, cotton linters and their containers or packing material are prohibited importation except from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica. Provided that importation is permitted from any source of manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool and other factory-processed cotton, or of cotton lint and linters contained in factory-made mattresses or other manufactured articles.
2. Cotton seed meal, cotton seed cake and their containers or wrapping materials are prohibited importation, except from the British Isles, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica.

3. Cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, cotton seed meal, and cotton seed cake from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica may be imported only under a permit granted by the Governor and shall be subject to conditions contained therein.

4. Any part of the cotton plant not specified above is prohibited importation.

5. Used bags, sacks or baling material which have contained any part of the cotton plant are prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and U.S.A.

6. Pillows or bedding material, unless factory-made, which contain or have contained any part of the cotton plant are prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and U.S.A.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FROM MEXICO, WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Any agricultural produce in bags or sacks is prohibited importation from Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and British Honduras.

#### SOIL AND DUNG

Soil and dung may not be imported except through the Plant Quarantine Station under permit of the Governor.

#### ALLSPICE AND RELATED PLANTS FROM GREATER ANTILLES

Allspice (Pimenta officinalis), the bay tree (P. acris) and all other plants of the genus Pimenta, including fruit and all parts, may not be imported from any island of the Greater Antilles.

#### COCONUT PALM

All parts of the coconut palm are prohibited importation except under permit of the Governor. Provided that husked coconuts, copra and processed coconut fibre may be imported from the British West Indies and British Guiana.

SARAWAK

LEGISLATION

Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 2 December 1935.

Notifications 479, 480 and 1243 of 1948; 19, 976 and 1153 of 1949; and S51 of 1952.

GENERAL REGULATION

Subject to any particular condition or limitation imposed by the Director of Agriculture, no plant shall be imported into Sarawak, except from the State of Brunei, unless an Agricultural Officer is satisfied that the plant is free from disease and infection. The production of a plant health certificate from the country of origin is usually required.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Plants requiring prior approval. The plants, listed below including parts or products thereof, may be imported only with prior approval in writing of the Director of Agriculture.

- a. Manila hemp or abaca plant (Musa textilis).
- b. Cocoa plant (Theobroma cacao and other species of Theobroma).
- c. Rubber plant (Hevea brasiliensis).

2. Plants from American tropics. Plants from or grown within any part of tropical America, including both the continent and adjacent islands, may not be imported unless the consent of the Director of Agriculture has first been obtained.



SIERRA LEONE

LEGISLATION

Agricultural Ordinance, 22 May 1946.  
Agricultural (Amendment) Ordinance, 15 December 1949.  
Plant Pest (Import) Rules, 7 August 1946.  
Plant Pest (Import) (Amendment) Rules, 28 May 1947.  
Plant Pest (Import) (Amendment) Rules, 19 September 1952.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

Soil or earth, whether attached to plants or not, is prohibited entry except with written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

Plants and seeds of plants set out below may be imported only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture obtained in advance and in accordance with conditions stated therein.

- a. From Gambia, Gold Coast and Nigeria: Avocado, sugar cane.
- b. From other countries: Cassava, coconut, kola, yam, rubber.

IMPORTS PERMITTED ONLY FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Plants and seeds of plants set out below may be imported only for scientific purposes by the Director of Agriculture.

- a. From Gambia, Gold Coast and Nigeria: Cacao, citrus, cotton free from lint, guinea-corn, maize, mango, millets, potatoes, rice, tobacco, bananas, plantains and all other species of Musa.
- b. From other countries: Avocado, cacao, citrus, coffee, cotton, ginger, guinea-corn, maize, mango, millets, oil-palm, pineapple, pulses, rice, sugar cane, sweet potato, tobacco, tomato from North America, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Europe (except the United Kingdom and Eire), bananas, plantains and all other species of Musa, and all plants from Central America, South America, West Indies and other countries in which witches' broom disease of cacao is known to occur.

## IMPORTS UNRESTRICTED

The introduction of the following shall not require inspection, treatment, permit, and health certificate.

- a. Seeds of vegetables and ornamental plants and bulbs, corms and tubers from temperate countries of kinds not subject to restriction.
- b. Bananas, cassava, coconuts without husks, coffee, grapes, apples, pears, plums, groundnuts, kola, maize in the form of meal or crushed or kibbled, onions, plantains, potatoes, pulses, milled rice, sweet potatoes and yams for consumption.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Any plant, including seed, whether by post or otherwise, may not be introduced except through the Port of Freetown or other ports as the Director of Agriculture may appoint by notice published in the Gazette or may allow by permit in writing.

Inspection and treatment. Any plant or seed and any accompanying container imported shall be detained and examined by an inspector, who may require the disinfection, fumigation or destruction of them. The inspection and treatment shall take place on premises provided for the purpose, or, by special arrangement, on the premises of the consignee or at any other place where approved facilities are provided.

Health certificate required. All consignments of plants or seeds of plants from countries other than Gambia, Gold Coast and Nigeria, should be accompanied by a certificate from the recognized agricultural authority of the country of origin, certifying freedom from any insect, pest and disease and given details of place of origin, field inspection, treatment, examination and descriptions. The certificate should be in the prescribed form or in a form accepted by the Director of Agriculture.

Application of permits. Applications shall be made to the Director of Agriculture and shall state: (i) the names and addresses of the applicant and of the person from whom the plants or seeds are to be obtained; (ii) the botanical or popular names and the varietal names of the plants or seeds and the quantity of each variety to be introduced; (iii) the mode of consignment, and if not by post, the port of entry; and (iv) the proposed locality for growing the plants or seeds.

SINGAPORE

LEGISLATION

Ordinance No.140 (Agricultural pests).  
Plant Importation Rules, 1936, as amended by Gazette  
Notifications 2877 of 1938, S.419 of 1947, S.46 of  
1949, and S.108 of 1950.

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

The plants specified below from any place other than a Malay State may not be introduced into Singapore, except with the written permission of the Agricultural Officer or of the Chief Field Officer in the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. The permission shall be obtained before such plants are despatched and shall, if given, be subject to the following conditions:  
(a) that each consignment be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form issued by a competent authority of the country of origin within 14 days prior to shipment; one copy of such certificate shall be sent to the importer and be handed to the Import Officer at the entry port, and one copy shall be sent to the Chief Field Officer, Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, and  
(b) that each consignment be examined on arrival and subject to quarantine, destruction or any other treatment.

The import of such plants by parcel post from any place other than a Malay State shall be subject to the same requirements as indicated above. The parcels shall be addressed to the consignee c/o The Agricultural Officer, Singapore or Penang. One copy of the phytosanitary certificate shall be enclosed in the parcel.

1. Plants of para rubber (Hevea spp.).
2. Plants of cotton (Gossypium spp.).
3. Plants of sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum).
4. Seed nuts of coconut (Cocos nucifera).
5. Living and growing palms of any species.
6. Plants of coffee (Coffea spp.), excepts dried beans for consumption of transshipment.
7. Suckers of banana, for planting taken from all sub-species and varieties of Musa sapientum, M. cavendishii or chinensis, M. paradisiaca, M. textilis.

8. Seeds of oil palm (Elaeis spp.).

9. Living plants or parts of plants including seeds of tea (all varieties of Camellia thea).

10. Suckers or tops of other living parts of pineapple plants (all varieties and types of Ananas sativus) intended for propagation, excluding pineapple fruit from the Netherlands Indies for consumption or tinning.

11. Plants of cacao (Theobroma spp.).

12. Plants grown within the American Tropics.

13. Plants of all species imported by air.

#### ENTRY PORTS

Any plants imported by sea from any place other than a Malay State shall be landed only at the ports of Singapore or Penang.



SPAIN

LEGISLATION

Royal Decree of 20 June 1924.  
Order of 4 June 1928.  
Royal Order of 6 March 1929.  
Royal Order of 19 April 1929.  
Order of 3 November 1931.  
Order of 20 April 1932.  
Order of 14 August 1934.  
Order of 5 October 1950.  
Order of 12 February 1953.  
Order of 14 March 1953.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Living plants and parts thereof, including fruits and seeds, from countries in which the following insects and diseases have been recorded: Citrus black fly (Aleurocanthus woglumi); Mexican fruit fly (Anastrepha ludens); Oriental fruit fly (Dacus dorsalis); melon fly (Chaetodacus cucurbitae = Dacus cucurbitae); tristeza (quick decline) of citrus; Pierce's disease of grapevine; and black spot of citrus (Phoma citricarpa). Imports from other countries must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates attesting that these insects and diseases do not exist in the exporting country and will be subject to inspection. (Order of 14 March 1953).

2. Fresh fruits of all kinds and plants or parts of plants of all fruit trees and mulberry trees, from Japan, U.S.A., Canada and New Zealand, as a measure against the introduction of the following pests and diseases: Popillia japonica (Japanese beetle), Aspidiotus perniciosus (San José scale), Dialeurodes citri (citrus whitefly), Diaspis pentagona (white peach scale), Erwinia amylovora (fire blight), Xanthomonas citri (citrus canker), and Phyllosticta solitaria (apple blotch). (Order of 19 April 1929).

3. Fresh fruits of all kinds, and living plants or parts thereof, originating or proceeding from Portugal, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa, on account of the San José scale. (Order of 1934).

4. Seed cotton and cotton seed, from China, Japan, India, Egypt, Brazil, Mexico and U.S.A., on account of Anthonomus grandis (cotton boll weevil), and Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm). (Order of 19 April 1929).

5. Potatoes, their leaves, stems and peelings, from Poland, Germany, France and any other European country infested by the Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata). This restriction is applicable to Canary and Balearic Islands. (Order of 1931).

6. Soil containing vegetable matters, humus, and manure, whether or not accompanying other products, from any source. This prohibition applies also to bulbs, tubers, roots, garden plants and fruits with particles of soil or manure adhered to. (Order of 6 March 1929).

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Potatoes. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service in the country of origin, affirming that the tubers were grown in a locality free from potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum) and that the place is situated at least 20 km. from any crop attacked by that disease. (Order of 1928).

2. Seed potatoes. Each shipment is to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin, affirming that the field in which the potatoes were grown is situated at least 5 km. from any infestation focus of Heterodera rostochiensis and Anguillulina pratensis, or at least that the field is free from these nematodes. (Order of 1950).

3. Potatoes from U.S.A. and Canada. Potatoes imported from these sources will be used for consumption only; the planting of such is strictly forbidden, to prevent the introduction of potato virus diseases. Guarantee in writing may be required to assure that the potatoes have been treated to prevent germination but without destroying their nutritive value. (Order of 1950).

4. Cotton seed. Shipments from countries other than those prohibited will require previous approval by the Spanish Phytopathological Service, as well as the permit from the Cotton Service and the authorization by competent institutions. A phytosanitary certificate must accompany each shipment. This restriction is applicable to Balearic Islands, Canary Islands and Spanish Morocco. (Order of 12 February 1953).

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Living plants or parts thereof may be imported only through the following ports and customs houses or any other port authorized by the customs houses.

Barcelona  
Valencia  
Málaga  
Santander  
Port Bou

Irún  
Valencia de Alcántara  
Palma (Balears)  
Santa Cruz (Canary Islands)  
Las Palmas (Canary Islands)

Phytosanitary certificate required. Each shipment of living plants or parts thereof must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin, certifying that the declared pests and diseases do not exist in the exporting country and indicating: (1) Name of the product, (2) its weight and number; and (3) name of the exporting country and shipping point.

Inspection and treatment. All shipment will be inspected upon arrival and will be subject to re-export, destruction or quarantine.

Declared pests and diseases. Order of 20 April 1932 provides for a list of pests and diseases, against which Spain especially desires to be protected and freedom from which in the exporting country must be indicated on the phytosanitary certificates.

#### Insect Pests

Anthonomus grandis, boll weevil.

Aspidiotus (Aonidiella) perniciosus, San José scale.

Coccus viridis, green scale, on coffee fruits and citrus plants.

Dialeurodes (Aleyrodes) citri, citrus whitefly, and other species of the same genus.

Diaspis (Saskiaspis) pentagona, white peach scale.

Epitrix cucumeris, potato flea beetle.

Ioerya purchasi, cottony-cushion scale.

Laspeyresia molesta, oriental fruit moth.

Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Colorado potato beetle.

Pectinophora gossypiella, cotton pink bollworm.

Popillia japonica, Japanese beetle.

Sesamia calamistis, stalk borer of maize and millet.

Exotic fruit flies.

Fungi and Bacteria

Ascochyta chlorospora, shot-hole and fruit spot of Prunus.

Ceratostomella (Graphium) ulmi, Dutch elm disease.

Corticium koleroga.

Corticium salmonicolor, pink disease on citrus.

Diaporthe pernicioso, fruit tree canker.

Endothia parasitica, chestnut canker.

Fusarium cubense, banana wilt.

Guignardia bidwelli, black rot of grape.

Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae, apple rust.

Neofabraea malicorticis, black-spot canker of apple.

Phyllosticta solitaria, apple blotch.

Synchytrium endobioticum, potato wart.

Thielaviopsis paradoxa, black rot of sugarcane.

Erwinia amylovora, fire blight.

Xanthomonas citri, citrus canker.



SPANISH MOROCCO

LEGISLATION

Dahir of 1 September 1932.  
Vizierial Decree of 8 June 1948.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Citrus plants and parts thereof, including fruit, seed and timber, from any source, on account of the danger of introducing the tristeza disease. Such plants destined for investigation and experimental purposes may be imported under special authorization by the Office of Economics.

2. All fresh fruits, and plants or parts of plants of all fruit trees and mulberry trees, from Japan, U.S.A., Canada and New Zealand, on account of the insects: Popillia japonica, Aspidiotus perniciosus, Dialeurodes citri, Sasakiaspis; and of the cryptogams: Xanthomonas citri, Erminia amylovora, Phyllosticta solitaria.

3. All fresh fruits and living plants or parts thereof, from Portugal, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa, on account of Aspidiotus perniciosus.

4. Seed cotton and cotton seed, from China, Japan, India, Egypt, Brazil, Mexico, and U.S.A. on account of the insects, Anthonomus grandis, and Pectinophora gossypiella.

(Cotton seed from other countries will require previous approval by the Phytopathological service as well as the permit of the Cotton Service and the authorization by competent institutions.)

5. Soil containing vegetable matters, humus or manure, whether or not accompanying other products, from any source except Ceuta and Melilla. The prohibition applies also to bulbs, tubers, roots, vegetables and fruits with particles of soil or manure adhered to.

6. Living insects, insects not preserved in appropriate liquid, and cultures of myxomycetes, fungi and bacteria. Transit is also prohibited. If they are destined for uses by scientific services or technical officers their entry shall be permitted if a certificate is granted by the Office of Developments.

7. Seeds of dodders (Cuscuta). If destined for uses by scientific services or technical officers, they shall be subject to the same restrictions as mentioned above.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The importation, as well as transshipment and exportation, of the plant materials and articles mentioned below shall require inspection at the authorized customs and to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates.

1. Living plants and parts thereof including fruit and seed, and generally also the refuse of plant products.
2. Manure of animal or plant origin and soil, even accompanying living plants.
3. Containers of living plants or parts of living plants.
4. Products of plant origin, such as dried fruit, flour, brans, straw, hay, etc.

Inspection, however, shall not be required for the importation and transshipment of the following:

1. Leaves of green tea, dried aromatic plants, and dessicated medicinals.
2. Preserved vegetables, pickled products and dried or processed fruits.
3. Seeds of anise, coffee, sesame, pitachio, pine, pimento, cinnamon, vanilla, saffron and cacao.
4. Vegetable fibres, tanning materials and peat.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. The importation and transit of the restricted plant materials and articles may take place only at the following customs houses: Beni Enzar, Villa Sanjurjo, Tetuán, Rio Martin, Castillejos and Larache.

Import permit and sanitary certificate required. The importer of the restricted plant materials and articles must request an import permit from the Office of Developments, stating the place of origin and the nature, variety and quantity of the products to be imported. A certificate of

phytosanitary inspection issued by a competent service of the country of origin, dated not more than one month prior to the date of application, must be presented. Such a certificate shall state that the diseases and pests listed below do not exist in the country of origin.

Aleyrodes citri  
Aonidiella perniciososa  
Anthomonus grandis  
Coccus viridis  
Epitrix cucumeris  
Icerya purchasi  
Laspeyresia molesta  
Leptimotarsa decemlineata

Exotic fruit flies  
Pectinophora gossypiella  
Popillia japonica  
Sasakiaspis pentagona  
Sesamia calamistis  
Ascochyta chlorospora  
Bacillus amylovorus  
Corticium salmonicolor and C. koleroga  
Diaporthe perniciosa  
Endothia parasitica  
Graphium ulmi  
Guignardia bidwellii  
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae  
Neofabroea malicorticis  
Phyllosticta solitaria  
Pseudomonas citri  
Synchytrium endobioticum  
Thielaviopsis paradoxa  
Fusarium cubense

Inspection and treatment. If the results of inspection are favorable, a certificate shall be granted by the Phytopathological Service to permit the entry of the plant materials or articles involved. Otherwise the materials or articles shall be destroyed or re-exported.

Travellers' baggage. Travellers' baggages which have no commercial value and do not weigh more than 30 kg. shall be exempt from inspection, provided that they do not contain any prohibited materials.

SUDAN 1/

LEGISLATION

Plant Diseases Ordinance, 26 December 1911.  
Cotton Import Order, 1925.  
Cotton Regulations, 31 August 1929.  
Type Samples of Ginned Cotton Import Order 1936.  
Plant Import Order, 1942.  
Plant Import Regulations, 1942, as amended, 1942 and 1944.

IMPORTS PROHIBITED

1. Unginned cotton. Introduction into the Sudan is absolutely prohibited.
2. Ginned cotton except in transit or as type samples, or contained in mattresses, pillows, etc., as specified in the following paragraphs.

IMPORTS REQUIRING PERMIT

The following products may be imported into the Sudan only under written permit and conditions therein, granted by the Director of Agriculture and Forests. Application for a permit shall be made to the Plant Quarantine Service, Khartoum North; and shall state: (a) Name and address of applicant; (b) country of Origin; (c) names and quantities of the plants; (d) port of entry and the mode of transport.

1. "Plants", which are defined as trees, shrubs or vegetation, and the fruits, leaves, cuttings, bark, and any part or product thereof whether severed or attached. Grain, seed, fresh fruits and vegetables are not included except the following:
  - a. Seeds of cotton (Gossypium spp.), sugarcane (Saccharum spp.), lucerne (Medicago sativa), clover (Trifolium spp.) and mango (Mangifera spp.).
  - b. Fresh fruits of banana and plantain (Musa spp.), mango, and pineapple (Ananas spp.); cuttings of sugarcane; tubers of sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas) and cassava (Manihot utilissima).
2. Living insects and invertebrate animals, except marine invertebrates which are enterable without permit.

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<sup>1/</sup>Reviewed by Mr. R.J.V. Joyce, Government Entomologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Wad Medani.



3. Type samples of ginned cotton. Such samples should be addressed and delivered to the consignee care of the Government Entomologist in charge, Plant Quarantine Station, Shambat, Khartoum North, or other official specified in the permit; and shall be inspected and fumigated prior to delivery.

#### IMPORTS OTHERWISE RESTRICTED

1. Fresh fruits and vegetables other than those specified above and excepting articles dried, canned or otherwise preserved. Enterable fruits and vegetables are subject to inspection on arrival.

2. Potato tubers from Eritrea, accompanied by an official certificate attesting freedom from potato tuber moth (Phthorimaea operculella).

3. Mattresses, pillows and other similar articles, containing normal and reasonable quantities of ginned cotton; subject to inspection on arrival.

#### IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DETENTION

The following products, if introduced into the Sudan, are subject to detention for the purpose of being inspected, disinfected, destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

1. Cotton. All ginned and unginned cotton and cotton seed.
2. Used sacks imported in bulk.
3. Dried fruits unless packed in sealed metal or glass containers.
4. Viable seeds of leguminous plants (pulses).

#### TRANSIT PERMITTED

1. Plants, living insects and invertebrate animals, when carried by aircraft of a recognized air transport company, on condition that they are enclosed in sound wrappings and leave the Sudan at earliest opportunity.

2. Cotton lint and cotton seed. Entry into Port Sudan for transshipment is permitted, provided that the lint is baled in sound hessians and the seed packed in new bags, and that both bales and bags are clearly marked to show country of origin.

3. Ginned cotton. Transit through Sudan is permitted only under written authority of the Director of Agriculture and Forests and only when it is in pressed bales approved by the Director or his authorized representative.

ENTRY NOT RESTRICTED

1. Seed or grain of plants not specifically restricted or prohibited including seed of kola-nut (Cola spp.)

2. Plant products canned, dried or otherwise preserved which are no longer viable.

TONGA

LEGISLATION

Diseases of Plants Act, 23 September 1916.

Diseases of Plants Regulations, 22 June 1916, as amended by Gazette Nos. 5 and 16 of 1918, No. 12 of 1919, Nos. 9 and 33 of 1921, Nos. 22, 25, 30 and 31 of 1922, and No. 24 of 1926.

Diseases of Plants (Amendment) Regulations, 28 March 1952.

Diseases of Plants (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 3 October 1952.

Diseases of Plants (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 28 April 1950.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Any tree, plant or vegetables from Fiji.
2. Fruit trees of Rosaceae from New Zealand or America, including almond, apple, hawthorn, loquat, peach, pear, plum, or raspberry plant and all other plants belonging to the order Rosaceae and parts thereof other than the fruit.
3. Sunflower seed of all species from Argentina and Peru.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

1. Trees, shrubs, plants, or cuttings or parts thereof. They shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin, signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture in the country of origin. The parcels or packings containing such materials shall be distinctly marked with the names of places where the materials have been grown.

2. Potatoes (tubers of plants of Solanaceae). These shall be accompanied by a certificate indicating that such tubers are free from blight (Phytophthora infestans), brown rot (Xanthomonas solanacearum), Potato tuberworm (Gnorimoschema operculella = Gelechia solanella, Lita solanella), potato eelworm (Heterodera rostochiensis = H. radicalis), potato scab (Streptomyces scabies), Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata), and eelworms (Anguillulidae).

3. Fruit or vegetables. They shall be either packed in new cases, crates or bags, or accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the cases, crates, or bags accompanying them have been steamed or dipped in boiling water immediately prior to use.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inspection and treatment. All trees, plants or parts thereof and the packages that contain or have contained the same imported into Tonga are subject to detention and inspection, and, if found infested, shall be treated or destroyed. Bunchy top of banana has been declared as a disease not known to exist in Tonga.

Inspection of vessels. Any vessel arriving at Tonga from a country from which the importation of plants is prohibited, including passengers' baggage on board, may be searched for prohibited plant materials or for pests and diseases.



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(British West Indies)

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 11 July 1940.

Plant Protection Regulations, 10 February 1953.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

General prohibition. Any organism or other agent harmful to plant growth, not known to be generally distributed in the Colony, shall not be imported, and any plant or other article infected or infested with any such organism or agent shall, when imported, not be delivered to the consignee.

Ports of entry. The port of Port-of-Spain, or the Piarco Airport shall be the only ports authorized for the entry of any plant, soil, dung, living insect, non-marine invertebrate animal or any accompanying packages, unless a permit has been granted by the Director of Agriculture for entry through any other port. The following articles, however, shall be exempted from this restriction:

- a. Seeds of vegetables or ornamental plants from commercial seedsmen in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Canada and the United States.
- b. Dry, hulled rice.
- c. Cereal grains not for propagation.
- d. Pulses.
- e. Nuts.
- f. Dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruit and vegetables.
- g. Roasted coffee.
- h. Commercial yeast.
- i. Processed plant products which are free from any organism.

Inspection and treatment. Any plant or article subject to restriction with regard to ports of entry shall be examined before delivery by a plant protection officer who may subject it, together with its containers, to any treatment as deemed necessary.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

1. Planting material. Planting material specified below shall not be imported unless a permit prescribing conditions of entry has previously been obtained for each consignment.

- a. Sugar cane including seed, and seed (except cereals) and other parts of all other members of Gramineae.
- b. Coffee.
- c. Banana, plantain and all members of the genus Musa.
- d. Cotton.
- e. Citrus and all members of the tribe Citrinae.
- f. Cacao and all members of the genus Theobroma.
- g. Hevea.
- h. Grapes.
- i. Coconuts, except coconuts from British West Indies.
- j. All plants growing in or accompanied by soil.

Applications for a permit should be made to the Director of Agriculture and should specify the quantity, kind, value and origin of the material, the name and address of consignee and consignor, and the means of transportation. The number of the permit and the names and addresses should be marked on each container. The permit together with a certificate issued by the plant inspection service of the country of origin, specifying the origin of the material, the number and description of packages and the treatment adopted, and certifying freedom from harmful agents, should be delivered to the Customs officer on entry. The importation of consignments originating in a country without a plant inspection service shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the Director of Agriculture.

2. Fruit and vegetables. Fruit not for planting may be imported only from the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Canada, the United States, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the British West Indies. Provided that:

- a. Plantains may be imported from any source.
- b. Banana fruit may be imported only from the British West Indies.
- c. Citrus fruit may be imported only from the British West Indies, but excluding the British Virgin Islands.
- d. Pineapples may be imported from British Guiana in addition to the territories enumerated above.

Fruit from other sources may not be imported except under a permit granted on production of evidence that such fruit is free from disease or pest.

Vegetables which may be imported from Bermuda are restricted to potatoes, beetroots, carrots, turnips, cabbages, celery and onions. Vegetables from the mainland of America south of the United States may be imported only under a permit.

Fruit and vegetables from the British West Indies and vegetables from Bermuda must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Plant Inspection Service of the country of origin stating that they have been examined at the port of shipment and that they and their containers are reasonably free from trash and soil.

3. Cotton and cotton products. Cotton seed and seed cotton may be imported only under a permit and shall be subject to the conditions given under planting material.

Cotton lint, cotton linters, cotton seed meal or cotton seed cake are not admissible except under permit and the conditions prescribed therein. Manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool or other processed cotton are exempted from this restriction.

Used bags, sacks, bailing material or other containers which have contained cotton are prohibited entry.

4. Allspice, bay and related plants. The fruit and other parts of allspice (Pimento officinalis), bay tree (P. acris) and all other Pimento spp. may not be imported from any island of the Greater Antilles.

5. Soil and dung. Soil and dung, except dung in the container of an imported animal, are prohibited importation, except for scientific investigation under a special permit.

6. Plants and plant products not for planting. The following plants or parts thereof, if not for planting, shall not be imported.

- a. Sugar cane and all other members of Gramineae, except cereals.
- b. Coffee, except roasted coffee, and except for transshipment. If raw coffee arrives by sea for transshipment, neither the coffee nor the packages shall be brought ashore.
- c. Citrus and all plants of the tribe Citrinae, except citrus fruit.
- d. Cacao and all plants of the genus Theobroma. Cured cocoa beans are prohibited importation from the American Continent south of Panama Canal except from Venezuela and Colombia.
- e. Coconut, except dry, husked nuts, corn, copra and processed coconut fibre.
- f. Cotton.

Broom corn (i.e., dried inflorescences and attached stems of sorghums) may be imported under permission, subject to inspection and subsequent treatment.

Hay for the use of animals may be imported unless prohibited by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

7. Plant packing material. Straw and other unprocessed plant packing material originating in temperate countries is admissible unless prohibited by the Disease of Animals Ordinance.

8. Transshipment of plant material. Transshipment of plant material brought to Trinidad and Tobago by aeroplane shall be allowed only if a permit has been obtained in advance.



UGANDA PROTECTORATE

LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 15 July 1937.

Regulation of Importation of Plants Order (Legal Notice No. 162), 1949, as amended by Legal Notice No. 270 of 1949 and No. 39 of 1950.

General Notice No. 500, 1949; No. 982, 1950; No. 814, 1951; No. 1344, 1953.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Fruit trees and fruit of all species grown in or consigned from Japan, China (including Manchuria) or Korea.
2. Plants of Gramineae and parts thereof (excluding seeds) intended for use as fodder.

(Certain other plant materials will also be refused import permits - see following section).

IMPORTATION REQUIRING PERMIT

1. All plants and parts thereof (excluding seeds other than those included in the schedule). An import permit shall be previously obtained from the Department of Agriculture for each consignment. This restriction is not at present applied to cut flowers and most fresh food products, such as grain, potatoes and onions. Permits, however, are required for fresh vegetables and fruit for consumption, except those imported by land and water routes from the neighboring territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Ruanda-Urundi, the Kibali-Ituri and Kivu Provinces of the Belgian Congo and the Equatoria Province of the Sudan.

Permits will not be issued for ornamental bulbs or herbaceous plants other than from Kenya and certain parts of Southern Rhodesia, on account of the tomato spotted wilt disease. Carnations, gladiolus, daffodil and related bulbous plants, however, will be allowed importation from the United Kingdom and Holland if accompanied by certificates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of one of these countries, certifying that the plants were inspected during growth and found free from spotted wilt.

Permits will not be issued at present for dahlias, Nicotiana, Begonia, chrysanthemums and arum lilies from anywhere but Kenya, except as seeds. All herbaceous ornamental plants from Tanganyika are banned.



No permit will be granted for importation of fresh fruit from any part of Asia, on account of the oriental fruit fly.

The schedule of seeds requiring permits is as follows:

Cotton	Maize
Tobacco	Wheat
Tea	Cloves
Cacao	Peach
Coconuts	Barberry
Groundnuts	Buckthorn
Lucerne and clover	Potatoes
Rubber	Sunflower
Coffee (except roasted beans)	

Any other seeds in excess of 1 lb. in a packet,

2. Living insects or invertebrate animals in any stage, known or likely to be injurious to agriculture. Import permits should be previously obtained from the Director of Agriculture.

#### TRANSHIPMENT RESTRICTED

Plants, parts of plants or seeds specified in the schedule in the above section, when introduced into Uganda for transit, must be securely packed in cases or new bags which must be sealed and marked to show the country of origin, at the points of entry, and shall not be opened thereafter in Uganda. If the case or bag becomes damaged in transit through Uganda, it may be destroyed together with its contents. Permit for transit must be previously obtained.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ports of entry. Plants, parts of plants or seeds, whose importation is specifically restricted, must enter through the following ports or places, unless additional places are specified on the permits.

Kampala	Entebbe
Port Bell	Mombasa

Application for permit. Applications for permits shall be made to the Senior Entomologist, Kawanda Research Station, P.O. Box 265, Kampala, and shall state: (i) names and addresses of the applicant and the supplier; (ii) the route of the shipment; (iii) quantity and kind of the plant materials to be imported; (iv) the name of the place where the plants or seeds will be planted. The permit will state the conditions to be fulfilled by the importer. No soil may accompany plants. In most cases, a certificate of inspection and freedom from signs of pests and diseases issued by the country of origin will be required.

Inspection and treatment. All plants, seed and fruit, other than dried, canned or bottled fruits, imported into Uganda shall be examined by an inspector, unless inspection is specifically excluded under the conditions given in the permit. The inspector may direct or carry out disinfection or treatment of any infested plant or article, or of any contaminated vessel, vehicle or aircraft. Infected plants or articles shall be subject to immediate destruction. Quarantine may be required.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

LEGISLATION

- Plant Protection Decree, 12 June 1937.  
Plant Protection (Importation of Pineapples) Order,  
1 March 1938.  
Plant Protection (Importation and Exportation of Sweet  
Potatoes) Order, 9 November 1944.  
Plant Protection (Importation of Cacao) Order, 27 June 1945.  
Plant Protection (Importation of Bananas) Order, 15 November 1951.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The importation of the plant material listed below is prohibited except under a written permit issued by the Director of Agriculture.

1. Banana plant and any part thereof, excepting fruit.
2. Cacao plant, and any part or fruit or seed thereof, other than in a manufactured state.
3. Pineapple plant, and any part or fruit thereof, excepting pineapples in a preserved form.
4. Sweet potato plant and any part or tubers or vines thereof.

APPENDIX

Index to the plant quarantine abstracts contained in the Digest of Plant Quarantine Regulations (English edition), 1952, and the FAO Plant Protection Bulletin (Vol.I, No.1 to Vol.II, No. 6).

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Algeria . . . . .	1,161 . . . . .	1:45, 93, 141, 2:63.
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Belgium . . . . .	18 . . . . .	1:30.
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Country	Digest	Plant Prot. Bull.
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